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VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 32.
WHOLE NUMBER 1850.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

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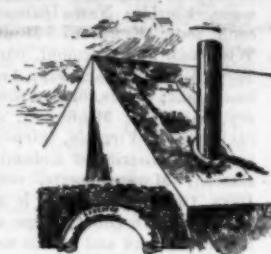


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "A despatch from Cincinnati on March 20 told the story of the discovery, in the gun-room of the Cuartel de Fuerste at Havana, of a tube and indications of a key-board, which were expected to show that this was a part of the mechanism used to blow up the Maine. We sent this despatch to our correspondent in Havana for investigation. A letter from him, received to-day, disposes of the subject with this remark: 'That key-board story was a joke played on a Cincinnati man.'"

Col. John F. Weston, of the Subsistence Department, now stationed in New York, was in Washington this week for the purpose of testifying before the Beef Inquiry Board. At the time of the suspension of Commissary General Eagan, Col. Weston was designated Acting Commissary General, but his health since has been so precarious as a result of exposure in the Cuban campaign that he has not been able to assume the active control of the Department until this week. All the work of the office has devolved upon Col. Alexander and Capt. George B. Davis, who have filled their positions with entire satisfaction to the Secretary.

Some curious statistics can be gleaned from the recently issued Army Register for 1899, and not the least interesting is the relative number of the several names appearing on the Register. Of course the Smith family, as usual, furnish the most heroes, no fewer than 41, the Williams's following with 22, and Davis with 19. There are 17 Millers, 16 Browns, 15 Taylors, 15 Johnsons, 14 Clarks, 12 Andersons, 11 Parkers, 11 Wilsons, and 10 each of the Halls, Robinsons, Hamiltons, Woods, Wheelers, Martins, and Scotts, followed by Jones, Jackson, Lewis, Adams, Bell, and Green with 9 each.

The "Journal of the United States Cavalry Association" has made its first appearance since March, 1898. The current number contains articles from the pens of Lieut. G. H. Jamerson, 7th Inf.; Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; Lieut. G. E. Stockle, 8th Cav.; Capt. F. K. Ward, 1st Cav.; Lieut. J. W. Furlong, 6th Cav., and Lieut. Col. Raoul Dupuy, 2d Regiment Dragoons in the French Army, and others. Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th Cav., the Vice-President, explains why the association failed to have its annual meeting to elect officers and also contributes an article in which he asks the officers in the mounted service to contribute to the next number, which will come out in three months.

At a recent meeting the Board of Governors of the Society of the Genesee of Rochester, N. Y., elected Gen. Elwell S. Otis as an honorary member, and the secretary, in informing him of the fact, said: "We have watched with interest and pride your conduct of operations in and around Manila, and when at our annual banquet, at which old friendships were renewed and new ones cemented, we did honor to the memory of those whom we claimed as belonging to us and who were serving their country gloriously in distant lands. We are proud to be able to elect you to honorary membership, and to assure you of the interest and sympathy of all the members of the society."

The vacancy in the Pay Department of the Army occasioned by the death of Col. George E. Glenn has been filled by the promotion of Lieut. Col. A. Bates to the rank of Colonel. Col. Bates, who is now the military attaché of the American Embassy at London, is to be recalled and assigned to duty in Washington as Deputy Paymaster General. Maj. Culver C. Sniffen has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Webster Vinson has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the rank of Major. He is a half brother of Capt. Allyn Capron, of the 1st Artillery, who died from disease contracted in Cuba, and an uncle of Capt. Allyn Capron, Jr., of the Rough Riders, who was killed at San Juan. Maj. Vinson is thirty-seven years old and has been connected with the War Department for several years.

Despatches received by the War Department from General Otis relating to the transports at Manila are of a most gratifying character, as it means that all the sick and wounded in the Philippines may be sent home at once. Several of these vessels are due to leave shortly for San Francisco with the sick, wounded and convalescent, of which the Grant will be the last to start. These transports will be met at San Francisco by Paymasters, who will pay off the men and send them home at Government expense. There will be no question about sending them to hospitals or retaining them in service. Their service with the Army will end on their reaching the United States. Those that are unfit for travel will be sent to the hospital until they have sufficiently recovered to stand travel home.

A Washington correspondent, prominent in military circles writes "The Army appears to be badly mixed, too much politics, the Secretary and Adjutant General Commanding and Miles ignored entirely. Miles seems to have proven his charges regarding the beef, and many others are of the same opinion. There is no longer any esprit de corps in the Army. To succeed you must be of Ohio or Michigan, and have a political pull. Service

counts for nothing." Thus swore our Army terribly in Flanders. All of the promotions in the Regular Army are by seniority, except those of general officers. Of the nine Colonels promoted Brigadiers in the Army since the war with Spain began two were from Ohio and none from Michigan, four were from New York, one from Pennsylvania, one from Massachusetts, one from Missouri, and one from the Indian Territory.

Of the new 2d Lieutenants appointed to the Army, five were from Ohio and four from Michigan, but there were ten from New York, five from Pennsylvania, four from Missouri and four from Tennessee. Thirty-seven were young men already in the service or the sons of Army officers. The roster of general and staff officers of Volunteers shows that 42 were appointed from Ohio and 15 from Michigan. New York had 72 appointments, Pennsylvania 30, and Illinois 25. The numbers from the other States are as follows: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Nevada, Rhode Island and South Dakota, each one; Idaho, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Washington, each two; Alabama, Mississippi and Oregon, each three; Delaware, Florida, New Hampshire, Utah and Wyoming, each four; Kentucky, Montana, Maryland, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Vermont, each five; Kansas, Maine and West Virginia, each six; Arkansas, seven; South Carolina, eight; Texas, nine; Colorado, Connecticut, New Jersey, each ten; Minnesota, eleven; Georgia, Tennessee, each twelve; Virginia, thirteen; Missouri, fourteen; Michigan and District of Columbia, each fifteen; California, sixteen; Massachusetts, seventeen; Indiana, eighteen, Iowa, twenty-one. This is an average of ten from each State and Territory, large or small. Fifty-seven of the general officers and 212 of the staff officers of Volunteers were appointed from the Army.

The provinces of the military district of Porto Rico, of which General F. D. Grant is Governor, have passed resolutions expressing their appreciation of what he has done for the betterment of the people. Speaking of Fajardo, "La Correspondencia de Porto Rico" says: "The strike of laborers, that was growing to be rather dangerous, is now over, thanks to the offer of paying the men their wages half in money and the other half in groceries. A few days ago we had the pleasure of having Gen. Grant here, and by his wise orders, experience and rectitude he has captivated the goodwill and sympathy of everybody. He called the councilmen to a meeting, and after listening to their information he resolved the strike in a way satisfactory to all concerned. The attitude of General Grant has impressed the people very much, and he has won the goodwill and love of everybody."

The London correspondent of the New York "Times" writes: "The gallant fights and uninterrupted advance of the American troops in the Philippines have been followed here with great interest and admiration. News of the capture of Malolos is welcomed as indicating the end of serious fighting. In circles here, where the administration of native races is a profession the opinion has prevailed from the first that the American Government committed a grave error in parleying too much with the natives at the beginning, and the hope is expressed that the error will not be repeated, now that complete victory has at length been won."

"Let American commanders avoid amiable proclamations and speak in ultimatums," said one of the most experienced of our native administrators to me, "and they will soon have an opportunity of giving the natives all the freedom they can stand."

"The proposition to build a Government armor plate plant touches upon the ridiculous," says "Marine Engineering." "To begin with, it would entail such a delay in the completion of the ships provided for in the bill that they would be almost out of date when completed. To operate such a plant with any degree of economy necessitates a certain and constant output. Do the advocates of the Government plant propose to build an indefinite number of armored vessels to keep the armor plant busy? Why, even the British Government, with its enormous navy, does not manufacture a ton of armor plate. It has always been the policy of governments to so distribute the manufacture of war material that any local mishap, such as breakdown, fire, etc., will not paralyze the fighting resources of the nation. The recent action of Congress in this matter is childish and unworthy of the national legislature."

Lieut. F. J. Haeseler, U. S. N., is the owner of a watch bearing this inscription: "Presented to Lieut. F. J. Haeseler by the crew of the Texas, in appreciation of his services in creating the 'Old Hoodoo' into the 'New Hero.'" The service rendered by Lieut. Haeseler has been heretofore described in the Army and Navy Journal and the story is told very fully by Robert W. Henderson, U. S. S. Texas, in the "Scientific American" of April 1. Mr. Henderson says: "The great naval battle of July 3, off Santiago, which ended in the complete destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, has shown in the most realistic manner possible that too great a value cannot be placed upon rapidity of fire and rapid-firing guns on board a man-of-war. The battleship Texas took a very important part in this battle, and the efficiency of her large guns is due chiefly to the improvements on her turrets, instigated by Lieut. F. J. Haeseler." The article is illustrated by a sectional view of the interior of the improved turrets and ammunition hoists of the Texas.

The story of Egbert's dying 7,000 miles from home at the age of 59 from the fifth wound received in action is

magnificent testimony to the character and self devotion of the officers of our Army. It is sad to think that we must pay with such lives for our oriental possessions. Heroic service through the Civil War, in the Indian country, and in Cuba had only brought this born soldier to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, for he had at the time of his death borne his new honors as a full Colonel for a few days only. And it required this sacrifice of his life to lift his son above the grade of a private soldier in his father's regiment. "It is of such men," says the Philadelphia "Press," "that yellow journals and yellow demagogues in Congress fear we may make a military aristocracy to rob us of our precious liberties. How much this aristocracy is to be feared when the glory which a soldier's arms flash on the flag must not be fully recognized until he is turned to clay by a bullet of the enemy." When we think of such men as the victims of the war with the Spaniards and the Filipinos we may well exclaim with Mercutio, "A plague on both your houses."

Orders will shortly be issued by Gen. Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, for the enlistment of the full force authorized by the Personnel act. Previous to the adoption of this act the enlisted strength of the Corps was limited to 3,000 men, but under the bill it is increased to 6,000. At present there are about 4,000 men in service, 1,000 of whom come under the enlistments made for the war period, and a majority of these are expected to enter the permanent establishment. Recruiting stations will be established at some points on the Lakes and all on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be directed to begin shortly the enrollment of men. Within the next two weeks the first detachment for Cavite, consisting of 250 men, will sail and later are to be followed by others until the force approximates possibly 1,000. Gen. Heywood contemplates establishing shortly a Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, where one was in existence several years ago. The officer in charge of this station will probably not have rank exceeding that of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. One of the new Assistant Quartermasters will shortly be assigned to the Marine Corps clothing factory at Philadelphia, now in charge of Major Prince.

There is but one officer afloat to-day who has precedence before Adm. Dewey on the high seas. None of the great continental powers have in command of their fleets either in home or foreign waters an officer equal in flag rank to the Commander of the American naval forces at Manila. Great Britain has in command of her Mediterranean fleet, with headquarters at Malta, Adm. Sir John O. Hopkins, K. C. B., who made such a favorable impression at the great naval review in New York Harbor, April 24, 1893, when he commanded the British Squadron. France recognizes no title in her naval service higher than that of Vice-Admiral, of which there is one assigned to duty at her Navy Department. The Commander at present of the British naval fleet in China is Vice-Admiral Seymour, and the Commander of the fleet on the Pacific Station is a Rear Admiral. France has as her ranking officer in the same waters a Rear Admiral, while Russia also gives her fleet commanders no higher grade. Adm. Dewey is thus the ranking naval officer in all Asiatic waters. Should, however, he come with his vessels officially in contact with the fleet of Adm. Hopkins, the British officer would take precedence, as his commission antedates that of the American officer.

The subject of the Army canteen is one that will not down. In one way or another a considerable proportion of our men, like the men of all armies, solace themselves when on leave by liquid refreshment of some kind. This is a potent fact which forces itself upon our recognition and the great problem is how to deal with it. Gen. Otis had the question up in Manila, where a native alcoholic drink is sold under various names, according to the previous contents of the old bottle, which is filled with the new liquor. This raw drink is stronger and cheaper than imported beer and our soldiers have not learned to use it with the discretion of the natives. As a consequence special and severe measures are necessary to restrain its use, as was shown by a circular published under our "Army" heading some time ago. In Porto Rico a cheap rum is sold at twenty-five cents or twenty cents a quart, and it beguiles what Gen. Hughes calls the non-self-controlled men. From Cuba we hear the same story of indulgence in a bad liquor with evil consequences. The sale of beer in the Army canteen has done very much to substitute a harmless drink with good company and social pleasures for the brutish indulgence of intoxication and it would be well to seek for a substitute for beer, to be sold in canteens in hot climates, if that drink is not suited to the latitude of the Indies. Now, as always heretofore, it is necessary to provide for the soldier's orderly enjoyment of wholesome pleasures as a relief to the exacting requirements of military duties.

In a report from Fort Brown, made in 1853, the Medical Officer stated that our Army was principally composed of Irish and Germans, and that almost all of the men indulged in drink to excess; by far the greater number from love of strong drink. "I can certainly say," he said, "that I never saw so many drunkards congregated together before." There has been a vast improvement since that day, and every care should be taken to hold the ground we have gained. It will be observed that the Attorney General has decided that beer may still be sold at the canteens provided a civilian is employed to conduct the sale.

THE LOG OF THE GLOUCESTER.

Much interest is manifested by naval officers in the outcome of an experiment made by the United States Naval Institute at Annapolis in the recent publication of an illustrated work entitled "The Log of the Gloucester," and intended for general circulation. The institute is a self-sustaining association of graduates of the Naval Academy and others interested in naval matters, and has heretofore confined its publications to matters treating chiefly of technical subjects. The "Log of the Gloucester" is the official record of the little gunboat's part in the war prepared for popular reading by her executive officer, Lieut. Harry P. Huse. This step has the approval of the Navy Department, and if it succeeds financially other interesting naval histories are likely to be published in this manner. The "Log" follows the fortunes of the craft from May 16, 1898, to Sept. 4, and quotes as a sort of modest excuse for the simpler story to follow an extract from Rear Adm. Sampson's report on the battle in which he gives to the Gloucester most of the credit for the destruction of the destroyers *Pluto* and *Furor*.

In the log of July 3, the day of the battle, occurs the line: "At 5:30 were wigwagged by flagship, but given no message." A footnote to this explains how near the Gloucester came to saving the country barrels of ink and oceans of oratory: "The Gloucester was called with the intention of sending her to Siboney, but the Admiral decided to go there himself in his flagship. Had the Gloucester been sent she would have missed the fight."

Fifly following the day's record is a half-tone illustration of the Furor sinking, taken from a photograph, which shows that the Gloucester was able not only to make history but also to record it.

Reports of the various officers make up the closing pages of the book, which is published at the price of \$1.50.

There is a smell of salt water about the book from the front to the back cover. The official record of Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright's doughty little vessel is published in a form that will appeal to those who with agreeable surprise will find a formal official story in a setting usually reserved for more pretentious chronicles. The front cover bears in colors the flag message, "Gunboats will advance," which sent the converted yacht into the battle of Santiago and gave her the chance to have a share in the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

If the Frenchman's idea that art is never so great a blessing as when it finds beauty in the unbeautiful is true, then have the author and publisher of "Rock Island and Arsenal in Peace and War" done more than a passing public service. In that home of cold steel and unresponsive iron are found bits of scenery and phases of life that lead the reader entertainingly from page to page of this description of them. Following a brief history of the Indians' occupancy of the site, which Chief Black Hawk called the garden of his people, is the story of the founding of Fort Armstrong and its service as a frontier defence in the first half of the century. In 1832, while stationed at Rock Island as a 2d Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Inf. Jefferson Davis was so favorably impressed with the place, that while Secretary of War in 1854, he used the influence of his position to prevent the sale of Rock Island to settlers, believing in its destiny as the home of a mid-continent arsenal. Since 1863 a total of \$9,191,538 has been expended there. Of this \$6,496,215 has gone into buildings, etc., \$1,596,067 into the water power, \$789,628.05 into bridge building and the rest, a trifl more than \$300,000, into machine shops and fixtures. The author says: "What Rock Island has done in time of peace, owing to the inaction of Congress, is far below what it might and ought to have been. It has slowly added to its machinery and men, and its output has been steadily increased, but not at a rate equaling the nation's progress in other directions."

Interesting observations on the orders issued to the Arsenal authorities by the Chief of Ordnance show to what extent the war with Spain was foreseen in Washington, March 9, Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, telegraphed "that work be pushed on all existing orders as rapidly as possible, and that extra shifts of workmen be employed."

Steps were promptly taken to comply with instructions, but three days later the telegram was partially rescinded. March 26, orders came to manufacture 25,000 sets of infantry equipments, and the number of men was increased to 608 at the end of that month. April 5 orders came in these words: "Press work on all field and siege carriages as rapidly as possible, employing extra shifts of men as far as economical."

The capacity of the Arsenal to adapt itself to war emergencies is shown by a glance at its pay roll, which on March 31, 1898, had only 608 names; a month later 1,077 names, and by the end of July, 2,902 men were drawing pay there. It was thirty-five years ago last September that the first ground was broken for the Arsenal, and since that time the institution has grown to be the largest and best for arsenal and armory purposes in the United States, and is scarcely surpassed anywhere in the world.

Much of this steady progress is attributed to the good fortune by which the late Chief of Ordnance, Gen. Flagler, became Commandant of the Rock Island Arsenal in 1871. The interest developed by his fifteen years' official connection with the Arsenal, during which he expended \$4,982,481 on it, has been maintained during his incumbency of the office of Chief of Ordnance, and much of the influence of that office has been exerted favorably for the Arsenal. Of Capt. Flagler's belief in the place nearly a generation ago, the book says: "Capt. Flagler fully comprehended the far-reaching scope of the work before him, and gave it the best years of his life. It became a part of him and he was deeply attached to it. Inventions of practical value, resulting in conceded economy, were applied by him."

The author differentiates the life of the Arsenal into three clearly marked periods—those of the plans, the construction and the operation. Capt. Flagler was identified with the second of these; Gen. Thos. J. Rodman with the first and Major Stanhope E. Blunt, the present Commandant, with the third. In operating the Arsenal under the sudden strain of war times, Major Blunt met every demand made upon him, and justified the reputation he had built up in other lines of military activity.

High praise is given to other officers of the Arsenal, including Capt. O. B. Mitcham, Capt. W. S. Pierce, Lieut. O. C. Horne and Lieut. C. C. Williams. Added but melancholy interest is lent to these records by the recent death of Gen. D. W. Flagler.

The book closes with a strong plea for continued and heartier support by Congress, emphasizing the increase in its importance in the building of the canal to connect Lake Michigan and the Mississippi by an illustrated chapter on the latest state of the canal. The work is published by the Henry O. Shepard Company, Chicago.

GENERAL FLAGLER'S FUNERAL.

The remains of Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, late Chief of Ordnance, who died on March 29 last, were interred in Arlington Cemetery on Monday afternoon April 3. The funeral services for the members of the family and their immediate friends were held at the Flagler residence at 2 o'clock. There were many distinguished persons present and representatives of different military organizations were in attendance and accompanied the body to its last resting place. The casket was of deep black with silver decorations and was heaped with floral offerings. After the reading of the Episcopal burial service by Rev. Dr. William R. Turner, assisted by Rev. Dr. Teunis R. Hamlin, the casket was taken to the caisson in waiting. At the Virginia end of the Aqueduct Bridge the funeral procession was met by the 4th Artillery Band and a firing squad from that regiment which accompanied the casket to the grave. President McKinley and Adj't. Gen. Corbin, who represented the United States Army, arrived at Arlington in advance of the funeral procession and upon its arrival Mr. McKinley and Gen. Corbin stood at the brink of the newly made grave with the members of the Flagler family. The services at the grave were brief, consisting solely of the reading of the church ritual, which was followed by the firing of three volleys as the remains were lowered into the earth. At the grave were many officials from the State, War and Navy Departments, and the representatives of the different organizations of which Gen. Flagler was a member. The pallbearers were Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Gen. A. B. Carey, Paymaster; Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. A.; Gen. J. F. Keith, U. S. A.; Col. A. Mordecai, O. D., and Maj. Charles Shaler, of the Ordnance Department. The floral offerings were most beautiful and abundant. The President and Mrs. McKinley sent a wreath of orchids, roses and Easter lilies and palms, and another orchid wreath with roses and lilies of the valley was from the Loyal Legion. The officers of the Ordnance Department sent a magnificent tribute bearing the insignia of the Ordnance Corps. Secretary and Mrs. Alger sent a floral wreath, Q. M. Gen. and Mrs. Ludington a cross of lilies and violets, and Mrs. Lamont sent a wreath of violets.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FILIPINOS.

The United States Philippine Commission issued a proclamation at Manila, April 4, reviewing the situation there and outlining the Government's policy. The proclamation contained eleven articles, declaring America's intentions, as follows:

1. The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin.
2. The amplest liberty of self-government will be granted which is reconcilable with the just, stable, effective, and economical administration, and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.
3. The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be assured, and all will have equal standing before the law.
4. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.
5. It guarantees an honest and effective civil service in which, to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be employed.
6. The collection and application of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest, and economical basis. The public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the proper expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine Government, and such general improvements as public interests demand. Local funds collected for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration it is believed the needs of the Government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.
7. The establishment of a pure, speedy, and effective administration of justice, by which the evils of delay, corruption, and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.
8. The construction of roads, railroads, and other means of communication and transportation, and other public works of manifest advantage to the people will be promoted.
9. Domestic and foreign trade and commerce and other industrial pursuits and the general development of the country in the interest of its inhabitants will be the constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

10. Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools, in which the children of the people will be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.

11. Reforms in all departments of the Government, all branches of the public service, and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with common right and justice, in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people.

Unfortunately, these pure aims and purposes of the American Government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, the proclamation continues, "and in consequence the friendly American forces, without provocation or cause, have been openly attacked. Why these hostilities? What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give? They say they are patriots and want liberty. The commission emphatically asserts that it is willing and anxious to establish an enlightened system of government under which the people may enjoy the largest measure of home rule and the amplest liberty consonant with the supreme ends of the Government, and compatible with those obligations which the United States has assumed toward the civilized nations of the world."

The proclamation declares that there can be no real conflict between American sovereignty and the rights and liberties of the Filipinos, for as America is ready to furnish armies and navies and all the infinite resources of a great and powerful nation to maintain its rightful supremacy over the islands, so it is even more solicitous to spread peace and happiness among the people and guarantee them rightful freedom, to protect their just privileges and immunities, to accustom them to free self-government and in ever-increasing measure, and to encourage those democratic aspirations, sentiments, and ideals which are the promise and potency of fruitful national development.

In conclusion, the proclamation announces that the commission will visit the Philippine provinces to ascertain the enlightened native opinion as to the forms of government adapted to the people, conformable with their traditions and ideals.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BAR ASSOCIATION, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Havana, Cuba.

On the night of March 24, 1899, the officers and men of the 7th Army Corps, who are members of the bar organized an association under the name of "Bar Association, U. S. Volunteers." Thirty-nine men representing eleven States participated. The constitution was adopted and officers elected. The objects are to perpetuate the memory of the friendly professional associations formed during the Spanish-American war and for mutual benefit purposes to render to each other hereafter such social and professional assistance and courtesies as opportunities may offer; and also to publish annually a roster or list of its lawyer members, and to arrange an annual meeting. Those eligible to membership are soldiers or sailors of the United States during the Spanish-American war of honorable record, and who are members of the bar, or who may become such. Civilian employees of any military or naval department of the Government during said war and who are members of the bar are also eligible. Membership is not restricted to those who have served with the 7th Army Corps.

The constitution provides for the following officers, the first of whom were duly elected, as follows: Commander —J. E. Bloom, Asst. Adj't. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 7th Army Corps, New York City and Havana; Lieutenant Commander, S. E. Clapp, Maj. 49th Iowa, Toledo, Ia.; Adj't. Gen., R. E. L. Watkins, Lieut. 4th Virginia Inf., Franklin, Va.; Quartermaster, Edmund Burke, Capt. Co. D, 4th Illinois, Belleville, Ill.; Board of Strategy (Trustees), J. E. Bloom, Comdr. (ex-officio); R. E. L. Watkins, Adj't. (ex-officio); W. S. Hart, Lieut. 49th Iowa, Waukon, Ia.; A. F. W. Macmanus, Capt. 1st Texas, Corpus Christi, Texas; W. B. Hale, Capt. and C. S. Hartsville, Tenn.; Aides-de-Camp (one for each State), G. Gillespie, Lieut. 6th Missouri, Bloomfield, Mo.; J. N. Burris, Pvt., 2d U. S. Engrs., Dayton, Ohio; W. L. Hiller, Lieut. 4th Virginia Inf., Newport News, Va.; C. H. Toolen, Sergt. 2d Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Allen, Pvt. Co. F, 49th Iowa, Laurens, Ia.; A. D. Jones, Pvt. 2d Engrs., New Harmony, Ind.; Guy Green, Lieut. 1st Texas, Athens, Texas; O. H. Dockery, Jr., Lieut. 1st North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.; N. H. Harrison, Brig. Q. M. Clerk, Lake City, Fla.; Wm. Vertrees, Maj. 4th Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.; J. A. Foster, Pvt. 2d U. S. Engrs., Manistique, Mich.

Aides-de-Camp for other States will be appointed hereafter. Applicants for membership can address any of the above named officers at their home address, or Capt. J. E. Bloom, A. A. G., Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba. Membership fees have been fixed at \$3.00 per year, payable \$1.00 every four months in advance; there is no initiation fee at present. The first roster of members will be published July 1, by which time it is expected that most of the members of the bar who have served in the Army or Navy will have been enrolled. The headquarters of the association will be at the residence of the Commander. The Board of Strategy have the general powers of an executive committee and of the Board of Associates and power to adopt by-laws.

The organization owes its origin to the efforts of Capt. J. E. Bloom, which were ably seconded by Lieuts. Hart and Watkins. It was formed on an informal notice of two days and while many of the troops at Camp Columbia were busy preparing to embark for the States. Among those participating in addition to those above named were the following: A. D. Cowles, Capt. 1st North Carolina, Statesville, N. C.; W. J. Hannah, Capt. 1st North Carolina, Waynesville, N. C.; J. C. Hamilton, 8th Illinois, Fairfield, Ill.; R. T. B. Eddy, Sergt. Co. F, 2d Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; C. P. White, Pvt. Co. C, 9th Illinois, Carmi, Ill.; F. C. Schultz, Pvt. Co. H, 2d Illinois, Riverside, Ill.; R. F. Taylor, Capt. 9th Illinois, Elizabethtown, Ill.; Wm. Hutchinson, 1st Sergt. Co. D, 4th Illinois, Belleville, Ill.; H. Von Howe, Capt. 2d Ill., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Smith, Pvt. 1st Texas, San Saba, Tex.; A. Lunsford, Sergt. 1st Texas, Roanoke, Va.; Geo. Wilbrich, Maj. 1st Texas, LaGrange, Texas; A. G. Stewart, Capt. 49th Iowa, Waukon, Ia.; H. D. Gale, Pvt. Co. C, 49th Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. W. Fortune, Capt. 161st Indiana, Jeffersonville, Ind.; A. E. Kelly, Pvt. Co. E, 161st Indiana, Bainbridge, Ind.; N. B. Wilkinson, Lieut. 6th Missouri, Willow Spring, Mo.; H. J. West, Lieut. 6th Missouri, Marceline, Mo.; C. M. Gordon, Capt. 6th Missouri, California, Mo.; C. Bradford, Pvt. 1st Texas, Dallas, Texas; O. H. L. Mason, Chaplain 49th Iowa, Golsonda, Ill. The constitution will be printed shortly. The next meeting of members of the bar present in camp will be held at the quarters of Capt. J. E. Bloom, Asst. Adj't. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 7th Army Corps, at Camp Columbia, near Buena Vista station, adjoining the 4th Virginia Infantry camp.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S PRIZE.

A New York "Sun" despatch from Washington of April 3 says: "The case of the steamer Olinde Rodrigues, captured off San Juan, Porto Rico, was to have been opened in the Supreme Court to-day, but the hearing was postponed until next Monday. In connection with this an interesting story developed. Mr. E. K. Jones, of New York, of counsel for the owners of the steamer, said that while the proceedings for her condemnation as a prize were pending before Judge Brawley at Charleston, and before his decision was entered, there was in the Navy Department a telegram from Capt. Sigsbee, Commander of the New York, and in charge of the blockade of San Juan, that the blockade was ineffective. Judge Brawley asked and received from the Navy Department a copy of the telegram, and upon the strength of this statement decided that the seizure of the Olinde Rodrigues was illegal. International law requires that the blockade of a port shall be effective to warrant the seizure of a vessel trying to make its way into or out of a port. Judge Brawley did not incorporate Capt. Sigsbee's telegram in his opinion, and it does not appear in the record of the case. Mr. Jones therefore asked the Court to order the insertion of the telegram in the record. To this the Government's counsel, replying to questions by Chief Justice Fuller, said they had no objection, provided they were allowed to accompany it with affidavits of naval officers as to the real meaning of the telegram and regarding the conditions at San Juan. The request was granted, and the argument postponed for a week."

"Marine Engineering" for April has this appreciative notice of one of the features of the Journal. It says: "In these days of foreign service the constant transfer and change of residence of officers of both the Army and Navy makes it difficult for persons interested to follow their movements. Of great assistance in this respect are the lists published in The Army and Navy Journal of New York each week. They are manifestly prepared with great care and are the most complete in periodical form."

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

According to Maj. D. J. Craigie, 25th U. S. Inf., the officer in charge, the recruiting station at Philadelphia, Pa., has become the most important in the United States. Maj. Craigie writes: "Fully one-third of the recruits in the service to-day have been enlisted in Philadelphia, and there is hardly a regiment in the service that does not contain a large proportion of Pennsylvania men. The men we have enlisted at this point are of the finest material, and are splendid fighting machines. They are patriotic, intelligent and enthusiastic. Their officers speak of them in the highest terms, and of their amenability to discipline. The boys I have sent out from here have behaved themselves splendidly, and have made fine records for themselves before Santiago and in the Philippines."

Some idea of the work of the Bureau may be gleaned from the fact that during the past few months it has been enlisting men at the rate of almost 1,000 a month. Since the outbreak of the war about 7,000 men have been secured in Philadelphia. The growth of work at the station has necessitated the recent assignment of the following additional officers to assist Maj. Craigie: Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Charles L. Steele, 18th U. S. Inf., and Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 1st U. S. Cav. These officers will go from town to town in the district adjoining Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and open temporary recruiting stations. There are two sub-stations in Philadelphia, in charge of Lieut. Andrew Moses, 7th U. S. Art., and Lieut. J. W. Furlong, 6th U. S. Cav.

The New York "Sun," having investigated recruiting conditions in Greater New York, comes to the conclusion that there is no lack of able-bodied men of good character to enlist. Indeed, according to what one of its wide-awake reporters saw, "since the law authorizing the increase in the Army was passed the clerical force at all of the recruiting stations has been increased, and the officers and men having charge of the recruiting are kept as busy as they can be from about 7 o'clock in the morning until about 10 o'clock at night." Those lugubrious folks whose chief objection to our military activity in the Philippines has been based on the supposed unwillingness of our soldiers to go to the Orient will find little encouragement for their ideas in the fact noted by the "Sun" that "the regimental recruiting officers are not quite so busy as the general recruiting offices, because ninety-nine out of a hundred of the men who want to enlist in the Army want to see the most active kind of service. Therefore, they express the desire to be assigned to regiments that have been ordered to the Philippines. Of all the applicants, 90 per cent. expressed the strongest possible desire to be assigned to regiments that had been ordered to the Philippines or to regiments that are already there."

Much has been heard also from the same people as to the disgust of the Volunteers who went to Cuba with the management of the war and the futility of expecting any further support from them. Such pessimists will read this, from the same article, no doubt with mingled feelings of surprise and pity that the poor Volunteers, who, according to their friends, the press, were so neglected, abused and starved, are eager to enlist. Beside the discharged soldiers enlisting the recruiting officers have received letters from members of New York Volunteer regiments that have not yet been mustered out of the service, asking if they cannot enlist in the Regular Army from the place where they are now stationed. It should be added that many other applications have been received from members of the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry, which was ordered to Manila, but really got only as far as Honolulu, where it was held for garrison duty."

Altogether the facts gleaned by the "Sun" make out anything but a pleasant case for those cavaliers who insist on believing that the patriotism of our soldiers can be gauged by the amount of boned turkey they get in their rations. Of the 65,000 allowed for the Army, we have already nearly, if not quite, the full number.

RECORDS OF SOME OF THE DEAD OFFICERS.

The roll of the dead on the field of battle in the Philippines during the past few days is a long one, but it is a source of consolation that the honor of the country and of the service has been so gallantly and persistently maintained. The officers reported among the killed are as follows: Col. Harry C. Egbert, 22d Inf.; Capt. M. G. Krayenbuhl, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.; Capt. John S. Stewart, 1st Colorado Vol. Inf.; Lieuts. Frank Adams and Jonas H. Lien, 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf.; Lieut. S. E. Morrison, 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf.; Lieut. John C. Gregg, 4th U. S. Inf.

Col. Egbert was appointed to the Army from Pennsylvania, as 1st Lieut. of the 12th Infantry, on Sept. 23, 1861. He was twice brevetted for gallantry in action, at North Anna and at Bethesda Church, Va. On April 1, 1865, he became Captain in the permanent establishment, and Major 17th Inf., on April 23, 1890. He received his Lieutenant-Colonel's commission on May 18, 1893. He was assigned to the 6th Inf., and was stationed for many years at Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky.

Col. Egbert went to Santiago de Cuba in command of the 6th Inf., and on the first day of the battle of San Juan Hill he was hit a little above the heart. He remained in the hospital at Siboney until he was well enough to come north. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, for a few days. On the day after Col. Egbert was wounded Col. Wikoff, 22d Inf., was killed. This promoted Col. Egbert, who was senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the Army, and he was placed in command of the 22d. It was only a short time before the regiment sailed for Manila that he was able to take command of it.

Col. M. A. Cochran, retired, formerly in command of the 6th Inf., is quoted as saying: "A gamier man never lived than Egbert. Although of small stature he was every inch a fighter, and loved the smell of powder. Col. Egbert never overlooked an opportunity to get to the front in time of battle. Personally he was a genial, whole souled fellow, albeit a stern disciplinarian. It was a foregone conclusion that if Egbert ever got into the Philippines he would be where danger was."

Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 3d U. S. Art. (Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Vol.), was appointed a cadet from Minnesota in 1886, and graduated from West Point in 1890. He was promoted to the artillery and was an honor graduate of the Artillery School. In 1898 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Art. Last October he was appointed Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain in the Volunteer Army.

As early as the battle of Malate in the Philippines, Lieut. Krayenbuhl distinguished himself. On the night of July 31, the Spaniards attacked the trenches which the United States troops occupied south of the town. The 10th Pennsylvania was in the trenches and ran short of ammunition, and for a time it looked as if they would have to depend on the bayonet in the charge of the Spaniards, which was momentarily expected. The

Pennsylvanians had ceased volley firing and were firing at random. Down the road at some distance was Lieut. Krayenbuhl with the first platoon of Battery K, 3d Art., serving as infantry. The second platoon of the battery, under 2d Lieut. P. M. Kessler, was nearby. The artillermen had been ordered not to act except in case of great necessity. Krayenbuhl heard the ragged sound of the Pennsylvanians firing and decided that the time had come for action. He rushed his men forward, directing Kessler to follow. Lieut. Krayenbuhl jumped in among the men of the Keystone State, according to report, with drawn revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who fired without orders. His own men commenced a beautiful volley fire, at sound of which the Volunteers cheered and took heart and resumed their old order. All this time word had been sent to Gen. Greene that we were whipped and that reinforcements were needed at once. It was while fresh troops were being rushed up and orders were being conveyed to the warship Raleigh to engage the Malate battery, that Krayenbuhl turned the fortunes of the day, or rather the night, and rendered the aid of the cruiser unnecessary.

Capt. John S. Stewart, Co. A, 1st Colorado Vol. Inf., was well-known in his State, especially at Pueblo, where he resided. When the call was made for Volunteers he was one of the first to offer his services and was appointed Inspector General of the State. He was made Captain of Co. A when the regiment was mobilized at Denver. When Capt. Stewart was quite young, his father died, leaving a widow and three children. He, being the only son, has supported his widowed mother and looked after the collegiate education of his two sisters, who survive him. He was 35 years of age.

Lieut. John C. Gregg, 4th U. S. Inf., who was killed in battle near Malolos, P. I., March 31, was a Pennsylvanian, graduated from West Point in 1887, and an able young officer. He was a graduate, 1897, of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

HEALTH AND SANITATION AT MANILA.

Some time ago an ex-officer of the British Army wrote to the Secretary of State, John Hay, regarding the health of the troops in the Philippines, and expressed the fear that the troubles which had overtaken the British Army would likely befall the Americans. The letter was sent to Gen. Otis. He sent it back to the War Department with the following endorsement: "Troops here soon become acquainted with and accustomed to the climate. The conditions prevailing and the results of our occupation, in so far as the health of the command is concerned, are not known to the writer of the communication. At present, as affairs are somewhat critical, military duty is exacting. I think, however, that the health of the command will compare favorably with the British troops in India, there being only about 8 or 9 per cent. on sick report for all causes. I do not think it necessary to consider the remarks of the writer further. The condition of this command is sadly misrepresented in the United States."

Figures from the annual report of the Surgeon General of the Army for 1898 form the basis for interesting comparisons. For last year the sick percentage of the entire Army was .03585, while for the decade 1887-1897, the percentage was .04026. The Manila ratio may seem alarmingly large to the lay mind, but there is nothing in it to cause worry when compared with other records. In the period from 1840 to 1854—15 years—the percentage was .08604, or between the 8 and 9 per cent. mentioned by Gen. Otis.

Brought together, these figures would present this relationship:

1898—Manila	8 to 9 per cent.
1898—U. S. Army	3 to 4 per cent.
1887-97	4 to 5 per cent.
1840-1854	8 to 9 per cent.

Considering that the American troops in the Philippines are fighting in a tropical climate where the temperature is so steadily high that the breech clout is the sole covering for a large part of the population, the percentage reported by Gen. Otis should be a subject for felicitation rather than for misrepresentation.

As to the influence of the climate upon the soldiers' health Gen. Merritt's opinion is very encouraging. In an article in Frank Leslie's "Popular Monthly" the General says: "My own observation in the Philippines was that so long as our men took care of themselves and followed the instructions given them in regard to clothing, food and exposure to the noonday sun or the night air, they were remarkably healthy. We had very little sickness. There are no epidemic fevers—such as yellow fever—in Manila, and the climate is cooler than that of Hong Kong or the adjacent portions of China. * * * * * Moreover, by means of the bamboo which grows in great profusion in that country, the men made themselves cots, raised above the ground—an important precaution insisted upon by the doctors—and in that way escaped much discomfort and sickness. After the fall of Manila, when the reaction had set in, there was rather a lower average of health—perhaps the men became less careful of themselves. Yet while I was in Manila—up to September—there was very little sickness—not a greater percentage than would be found among the same number of men anywhere."

In this connection a note in the Manila "Times" of Feb. 18 is interesting. "The Sanitary Department is apparently one of the few branches of the service not disturbed by the outbreak of hostilities. During the last few weeks great improvement has taken place in the condition of the streets. A large force of men are at work in small detachments sweeping the principal districts of the city, the new iron sprinklers have taken the place of the old, obsolete hand buckets and hose deluges. The germ-breeding mire has been deprived of many of its cesspools and refuse piles, and large patches of weeds and grass have been burned away."

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, India, whose Asiatic environment ought to give it special ability to understand Oriental problems, had this to say in a recent number, apropos of the American Senate's ratification of the Peace Treaty with Spain:

"As for preparing the Filipinos for 'responsible self-government,' one would think that the American sense of humor, which is pretty robust as a rule, would have prevented the Senate from indulging in such feeble pleasantries before an observant world. Judging by existing circumstances, the process of 'preparation' promises to be both exciting and costly. * * * * * It is high time Uncle Sam relinquished all this nonsense about 'responsible self-government.' It was all very well to go to war with Spain, and better still to beat her by land and sea, but it is absurd to try to wriggle out of the penalties of victory. To employ their own phraseology, the Americans have just got to take over the Philippines, and the sooner they settle down to the work the better it will be for both parties."

THE BEEF INQUIRY.

Most of the testimony before the beef inquiry court, March 31, was given by members of the medical staff. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, who was Chief Surgeon in the field, and was with Gen. Miles in Porto Rico; Col. B. F. Pope, Chief Surgeon of the 5th Army Corps; Maj. Louis A. La Garde, in command of the reserve hospital at Siboney; Capt. M. W. Ireland, executive officer at the same hospital, and Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Chief Surgeon of the Rough Riders, all testified to the unfitness of canned roast beef and to its tendency to cause bowel troubles. George H. Giddings, of San Antonio, Tex., who had put in a bid to supply beef on the hoof for Cuba, said that Gen. Eagan in July had told him that Swift & Co., had a preservative process for keeping the beef good 72 hours after taking the beef out of the refrigerator. Witness had asked Gen. Eagan if he believed in such claims, and the General had replied: "I've got to believe it! I've got to give it a trial." Gen. J. Hale Sypher, an attorney for the Texas cattlemen, confirmed Giddings's testimony. He added that Gen. Eagan had referred to "political pressure" as the reason for giving the refrigerator beef a trial. Gen. Eagan had also made mention to Sypher of the preservative process, but not in way of endorsement.

Maj. A. H. Appel, Surg. U. S. A., who was in command of one of the division hospitals, testified that he had never heard a good word said for canned beef.

At the hearing of April 1, G. W. Simpson, of Boston, a beef contractor, said Gen. Eagan had told him during the war of experiments made in the direction of preserving beef by certain processes. Lieut. W. D. Conrad, 23d Inf., who had charge of the cooking for the transport Indiana, said the beef was bad. Maj. Wm. Williams, of the New York State troops, who was Commissary at Ponce, said he had found the canned beef tasteless, but wholesome. Witness Gamper was recalled and said that since testifying a few days since that an Armour agent had told him at Lakeland that chemicals were used to preserve beef, he had met Mr. Morehouse and recognized him as the man who had told him.

There was no testimony taken at Monday's sitting, but Senator M. A. Hanna gave the court something to ponder over in the shape of a sharp criticism of the attempt to connect him with beef contracts. This criticism was made in a statement to the Associated Press, and read as follows: "I see in the newspaper reports that one Maj. Lee has attempted to drag my name into the case by questions which conveyed the impression that I was present at some conference where beef contracts were discussed. I wish to say that I never had anything to do with any Army contract, nor even exchanged a word with any official of the War Department on that subject. I make this statement in order that it may have the same publicity as was given to the contemptible insinuations of this man Lee."

At the session of April 4 the following letter was read from Maj. Gen. Miles: "I have the honor to inclose a list of witnesses, all of whom will give material and pertinent testimony in the matter now being inquired into, and to the end that the whole truth may be arrived at, I respectfully but urgently request that these witnesses be called and examined in the order in which their names appear, or, if it is found impossible to secure their presence, that their testimony be obtained by other usual methods. As far as it can be now determined, in view of the facts that have already been presented and will soon be presented, it is not thought that any additional testimony will be required. I reserve, however, the privilege of adding to the above mentioned list such other witnesses as may be necessary hereafter in case of new developments." NELSON A. MILES.

In reading this letter Maj. Lee said that the official reports of 147 officers had been offered in February as testimony, but that the court had not done anything to show its willingness to accept them. Maj. Lee said: "I now offer as evidence the reports of the 147 officers transmitted to the Secretary of War, and the additional reports of officers now in your custody. It need not be argued that the officers who made these reports made them upon their honor and in the discharge of their official duties, and that the same credence should be given to the statements made in the above reports as though their contents had been sworn to. It is an axiom that the official report of an officer of the Army can be accepted as the truth."

The Board sent a reply to Gen. Miles, saying that it would take the matter of his proposition to supply more witnesses under consideration, but intimating that it did not require further testimony relating to the canned roast beef.

In another letter sent to the Court Gen. Miles called attention to the letter he wrote early in the proceedings of the Board, saying that the inquiry was not only of great importance, involving the health and life of the Army, but that the honor of the service was at stake. He added that 25,000 men, and no doubt many more, could give evidence substantiating the assertion that the meat was unfit to eat, and expressed the hope that out of this number those whose names he had submitted would be allowed to testify. Gen. Miles suggested that men who had evidence to give might answer a set of interrogations prepared by the Board, if it is found impractical to hear them orally.

Dr. Wm. H. Daly, Chief Surgeon on Gen. Miles's staff, was recalled. He stated that he had made a chemical analysis of a residuum from the beef used on the Panama and found distinct evidence of the presence of boric and salicylic acids. Witness declared that such drugs were harmful. Dr. Daly took exception to the War Commission's intimation that the deterioration of beef on the Panama was due to want of ice, and declared that the ship had excellent refrigerator facilities. Reverting to the general subject of chemically prepared beef, Dr. Daly remarked: "After all the testimony that has appeared about the use of chemicals I am now satisfied that that beef at Chickamauga was chemically treated." Replying to Maj. Lee he said that many persons who did not want their names used had told him of the use of chemicals. He promised to try to obtain permission to divulge their names.

A lively colloquy ensued between Col. Davis and the witness at this point, Col. Davis questioning the witness about his delay in reporting his discoveries. Dr. Daly answered that he made the report in due time. The delay was occasioned by his serious illness.

"It would not have been a hard task to state the fact, would it?" asked Col. Davis.

"I have stated facts."

"If troops were being injured it should have been reported immediately, should it not, so that a remedy could be applied?"

"I reported it and no remedy has been applied." Dr. Edwin L. Nicodemus, of Philadelphia, who was a Surgeon in the Porto Rican campaign, said the refrigerated beef was suggestive of the dissecting room, the odor being characteristic of an embalmed body. Lieut. H. B. Dixon, 10th Cav., Commissary at Lakeland, testi-

He had heard no one speak of chemicals at Lakeland and he had not suspected the use of chemicals.

At the sitting of April 5 one of the chemists selected by the Government to analyze the canned roast beef, presented his report showing that the beef generally was good. No chemicals had been found by him in its preparation and it was generally wholesome. Dr. Samuel A. Currie, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d New Jersey at Jacksonville, testified that he had found traces of acids in samples of beef he had analyzed. Col. W. R. Huntington, who commanded a detachment of 650 marines at Guantanamo, testified that he had found the beef ration, both refrigerated and canned roast beef, good, and heard no complaints. Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, as Chief Medical Officer of the 7th Army Corps, who served in various camps in the Southern States, testified to illness among the men caused by eating beef. Major Lee presented more of the correspondence between Gen. Miles and the court, and put in a request on behalf of the General that nine of the many witnesses he had heretofore suggested be called.

SALE OF LIQUOR AT POST EXCHANGES.

Attorney General Griggs rendered an opinion on April 4 on the act passed by Congress regulating the matter of the sale of whiskies at Army post exchanges and canteens. The Secretary of War requested an opinion as to whether the statute prohibits the continuance of the sale of beer by the Government in the canteen sections of the post exchanges, which are organized and maintained at the various Army posts and encampments throughout the United States.

The Attorney General says that the law which he is asked to interpret consists of three parts of clauses:

"1st. That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen.

"2d. Nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States.

"3d. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

The Attorney General then says:

"If this act was intended to be entirely prohibitory of the sale of intoxicating drinks in post exchanges or canteens, as well as in encampments, forts and other premises used for military purposes, then, to say the least, Congress used a very circuitous route to reach that point, and employed many superfluous words to enact a simple provision, which could have been stated in a single sentence declaring that hereafter no intoxicating drinks should be dealt in or sold in any post exchange or canteen or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States. The act does not make any such declaration. On the contrary, the first clause merely forbids the detail of any officer or private soldier to act as a bartender or otherwise in the sale of intoxicating drinks in any post exchange or canteen. Why specify officers and private soldiers as forbidden if it was intended to forbid the traffic by all other persons? The designation of one class of individuals as forbidden to do a certain thing raises a just inference that all other classes not mentioned are not forbidden. A declaration that soldiers shall not be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks in post exchanges necessarily implies that such sale is not unlawful when conducted by others than soldiers. If a statute were to provide that no liquors should be sold to minors in any saloon, would not every one infer that the enactment was predicated upon a state of law which as to others than minors allowed the sale of liquors in saloons?"

"As all parts of the act must be given effect according to their natural sense and meaning, if possible, it becomes necessary to attach to their first clause, therefore, a signification which implies that the sale of liquor in post exchanges is not unlawful when conducted by others than soldiers. Certainly, standing by itself, it can receive no other or broader meaning than that officers or private soldiers are not to be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks.

"But the sale of intoxicating drinks in post exchanges and canteens is not the only method in which those commodities are supplied upon premises used for military purposes. As is stated above, officers in command of encampments, forts, reservations and other premises have usually exercised the authority to allow persons to come upon the premises and sell intoxicating drinks to soldiers, or have exercised the discretion of refusing such privilege. The second clause would seem to relate particularly to this class of persons and to this custom. Given its full effect, it forbids any such license or permission to be granted hereafter by any military officer. I do not think that the second clause of the section is intended to modify or affect in any way the sale of intoxicating drinks in the post exchanges or canteens. That is dealt with and is covered by the first clause. The second clause relates entirely to a different matter.

"Strength is given to this position by the third clause, which directs the Secretary of War to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect. If the section was intended to be an absolute prohibitory act, preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks on all Government premises destined for military purposes, then it would execute itself, and would require no general order from the Secretary of War or from any one else. In the face of a general prohibitory section of that kind, such sales would be unlawful, and the order of the Secretary would not in any way enhance their illegality. If, however, that interpretation is adopted which separates the first and second clauses and makes the second refer only to sales by persons not connected with post exchanges or canteens, then the third clause of the section becomes intelligible and appropriate, and applies to the future sales in post exchanges or canteens.

"The act having forbidden the employment of soldiers as bartenders or salesmen of intoxicating drinks, it would be lawful and appropriate for the managers of the post exchanges to employ civilians for that purpose. Of course, employment is a matter of contract, and not of requirement or permission. The regulation of the post exchanges and canteens being within the power of the Secretary of War, the act means that he shall by order modify the regulations upon that subject so as to make them consistent with the provisions of this act. To that end, it will be requisite that he shall determine the question of the persons who may be employed in the post exchanges, and such other conditions and requirements in connection therewith as his good judgment may dictate.

"The result of those reflections is, then, that this section does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks through the canteen section of the post exchanges, as heretofore organized and carried on. It is evident that, of course, no officer or soldier can be put on duty in the canteen section to do the selling, either directly or indirectly. This latter the law clearly prohibits."

MARINE CORPS VACANCIES.

Examinations were completed this week at the headquarters of the Marine Corps in Washington of those former Second Lieutenants of the Volunteer Service who served during the war with Spain, and are now applicants for commissions to fill vacancies caused by enactment of the Personnel law. Of the forty-four men of this class, twenty-eight were given permission to enter the competition. All of these served for a period of from five to eight months, and many of them proved most efficient officers in their new and untried duties. It was expected that a large majority would apply for the places, but the fact that a number were much older than Captains now in the Corps, and could, therefore, never expect high promotion, is thought to have influenced them in preferring to remain in civil life. While the report of the Board has not yet been submitted, it is understood that three of the candidates have been found morally disqualified, although they were permitted to take the mental examination. It is further said that quite a number have failed on the mental ordeal. The President has been so annoyed at the importunities of politicians whose efforts to secure commissions for young men have been pressing and persistent that it is understood he will probably determine to commission practically all of the Volunteer Lieutenants regardless of their percentage in the mental examination, provided, however, they are physically sound and of good moral conduct. With this class disposed of the Board will next examine candidates who may apply from the list of former Annapolis graduates desiring to enter the service and of non-commissioned men of the Marine Corps whose records are creditable. After these a limited number of civilians will be examined.

There are, all told, 96 vacancies in the grades of Captain and First and Second Lieutenants, for which there are between two and three hundred applications. The pressure exerted politically and socially for places in the corps is unprecedented, and the schemes and plans that have been and still are being used in Washington to induce the President to favor certain young men are unsurpassed in extent of the persistency with which they are made. Five candidates are to be appointed to the rank of Captain, forty-five to that of First Lieutenant, and forty-five to that of Second Lieutenant. There are also one or two staff positions yet to be filled from officers now in the service.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Three important questions have been submitted by the Navy Department to the Attorney General for opinions as a result of the Navy Personnel bill. Adm. Farquhar has asked that an opinion be given as to whether he is not entitled to rank and pay the same as though gunboat commissions had not been issued Adm. Sampson and Schley last August. In the promotion of Sampson and Schley, Farquhar was deprived of a promotion by several months which he otherwise would have secured. He contends now that the failure of the Senate to confirm the gunboat commissions entitles him to rank and pay of a date which was affected by the war promotions.

The case of Chief Engr. Kearney, who claims that he is entitled to a higher place in the new Naval Register than was given him by the Promotion Board, is also before the Department for opinion.

Staff officers holding the highest rank of their corps have asked whether or not they are entitled to the privilege on retirement of the rank and pay of the "next higher grade," which, however, is not recognized in their own corps and to which therefore they could not be promoted while on active service. As there is no rank in staff corps higher than that of Captain the purpose of the inquiry made seems to be to decide whether officers with this rank are entitled, on retirement, to the rank and pay of Rear Admirals such as is now provided for the line. The Personnel bill seems to have opened a point to considerable doubt, as it provides that officers of the Navy are entitled to the privileges of the next higher grade on retirement. Some staff officers contend that this provision applies to all Naval officers, and is not limited to the line alone. Decisions on all these questions will shortly be rendered.

ROOM FOR THE MACHINE GUN.

1st Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Infantry, gives us the results of his experience in command of the machine guns in the Santiago campaign in a little volume published by Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo., entitled "Tactical Organization and Uses of Machine Guns in the Field." That such a volume was needed is indicated by the numerous inquiries for the information it contains which have been coming to our office for years. No one was more competent to furnish it than Lieut. Parker, whose valuable work with the Gatlings in Cuba has been recorded by our war correspondent in Cuba, Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. Army, retired. With a generous appreciation of services rendered, which does him great credit, Lieut. Parker introduces his volume with this dedication:

"To the illustrious officer whose foresight and good judgment afforded the opportunity for the first offensive use of the new arm, and whose acute grasp of the necessities of its employment afforded that independence of action necessary to its successful use; as well as to that courageous soldier and gentleman who followed its fortunes and shared its dangers, reporting faithfully its successes and failures; to Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. Army, and to 1st Lieut. Henry Marcotte, U. S. Army (retired), this volume is respectfully and gratefully dedicated by the author."

In the introductory chapter of this volume the status of the machine gun is considered. This is followed by an historical summary of its use thus far, and two chapters on the proper organization of machine gun batteries. The five chapters that complete the work are devoted to a description of the use of machine guns on outpost and patrol duty, on the offensive and the defensive, and finally to the "reaction of machine guns on tactical science." The author is undoubtedly correct in his contention that the machine gun has become a permanent factor in the military tactics of the future, and what he has himself done to secure for it its proper place in modern warfare is entitled to recognition and reward. He has demonstrated by his own experience the proper role for the machine gun. He tells us that "the field gun, with its large target and great exposure of personnel was compelled to withdraw from rifle range; while the little machine gun, indistinguishable as a target and deadly accurate in its fire, maintained itself with ease upon the most advanced skirmish line."

The place for this arm, as a light and mobile weapon, having the deadly effect of concentrated musketry fire, is with the infantry, and not with the more cumbersome

and less mobile artillery. Lieut. Parker does not ask us to accept this conclusion on his testimony alone. He marshals a convincing array of expert experiences on other fields than that of Santiago to compel the adoption of his own decision in the matter, and calls to the witness stand soldiers whose experience and observation entitle them to speak with authority.

Gen. Sheridan and many foreign observers testify to the efficient service of the machine gun in the Franco-Prussian war, when the French were defeated, not because of their machine guns, but in spite of them. "Their artillery was inefficient, their cavalry worthless, and their generalship conspicuous by its absence." "The use of machine guns, notwithstanding the great improvements made in them, received a severe blow from the erroneous conclusions drawn from ex parte statements of this war." Their value was shown in the Bannock-Shoshone campaign of 1878, at the siege of Alexandria, in the Khiwa campaign of Russia, and this year at El Oued.

In none of these affairs was the role of the machine gun as a weapon of offence understood. Its most successful appearance in this character was at Santiago, and the greatest credit is due to Lieut. Parker for urging its use in this way, and to Gen. Shafter in permitting its use. The fire of the Maxims at Omdurman since then has again "demonstrated that machine guns are equally useful on the offensive and the defensive, and that their fire is practically annihilating."

The War Department can put Lieut. Parker to no better use than by detailing him to the task of developing the employment of this arm in our service. He is enthusiastic on this subject; he understands it thoroughly, and is the best man to lead a line of advance which will give to the machine gun its proper place as an auxiliary arm of the infantry, but one requiring a special organization for its proper service. For an army of 100,000 men Lieut. Parker proposes a force of 5,460 and 500 officers, and this is the organization discussed in this volume. Whatever his opinion as to machine guns, no soldier who wishes to be instructed in all the possibilities of his profession can afford to pass this little volume by.

GENERAL SHAFTER SUMMONED.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter has been ordered East to appear before the Court of Inquiry on the food supply of the Army. Gen. Shafter will probably go on the stand Monday or Tuesday. He will be questioned as to what reports, if any, he received from his officers as to any complaint about the Army ration. In none of his reports does any complaint appear. In reply to a despatch from the Adjutant General calling attention to newspaper complaints, Gen. Shafter said: "On the day of the battle men piled up and left their blanket rolls and many of them their haversacks, and it was not until the next night that they were able to get them. It is possible that some of them may have been hungry, but on the night of the battle pack trains were sent and food distributed along the line. They were without tobacco for several days, as it was only by the greatest exertion that coffee, sugar, meat, and bread could be gotten out to them. They had full rations except for twenty-four hours, when there was no coffee."

The Navy Department has received a letter from the manager of the Swedish Wrecking Company, which has been investigating the Spanish wrecks near Santiago, stating that in his opinion the vessels cannot be raised. The Swedish company having thus withdrawn, the Navy Department is free to entertain any other feasible project that may be advanced for raising one or more of the Spanish ships.

The 201st New York, Col. W. H. Hubbell, was mustered out at Greenville, S. C., April 3. The regiment was in a most excellent state of drill and discipline, after its nine months' service. Both officers and men were desirous of remaining in the United States service. Col. Hubbell, who is a Captain in the 1st U. S. Artillery, endeared himself to all in his command. He first entered the military service as a private in Co. H, 7th New York, April 17, 1861, and later served in the 40th New York Volunteers, as a 2d Lieutenant, until honorably mustered out in October, 1863. He was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery, June 18, 1867, was promoted 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 17, 1873, and Captain, Aug. 9, 1889, and is a graduate of the Artillery School, 1872 and 1888.

As a result of the enactment of the Personnel bill a reorganization of the Academic course at the Naval Academy, so far as steam engineering is concerned, becomes necessary after the close of the present term in June. For several years a number of Cadets at the end of their third year have been selected for the Engineer course, and, during their last year at the Academy, specially instructed in branches of steam engineering. All Cadets hereafter will receive the same education, and the course in engineering so arranged that graduates will be given equally as thorough a course as that heretofore provided for Cadets of the Engineer Division. This year's final graduating class will find nearly three vacancies existing in the line of the Navy for every man who passes the examinations. At the present rate graduates are commissioned it will be impossible to keep up with the vacancies unless Congress authorizes an increased number of Cadet appointments annually to Annapolis.

The Paymaster General of the Army, through the Secretary of War, has secured a decision from the Comptroller of the Treasury of importance and interest to officers of the Army now serving with Volunteer troops. In an opinion rendered this week the Comptroller holds that the Volunteer troops yet in the service are within the meaning of Section 7 of the act of April 26, 1898, operating against the enemy, "and officers serving with such troops who shall exercise, under assignment in orders issued by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade, are entitled to receive pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised, notwithstanding such troops may have been notified by the Secretary of War that they would be mustered out." On the 9th of February the Secretary of War issued the following for the guidance of the Paymaster General: "Since the declaration of the truce signed Aug. 12, 1898, no troops are to be regarded as operating against an enemy except those detached from permanent posts and placed in camp with a view of embarking and those serving at over-the-sea stations." The Comptroller holds that this is only an order of the Secretary of War, and cannot affect the act of April 26, 1898, which has been construed by the Attorney General and so held by the Comptroller. "That troops are operating against an enemy until peace is officially ratified." The accounts of all officers who exercise commands higher than their grades will now be settled. These accounts have all been held up much to the annoyance of such officers.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
CAPTURE OF ILOILO.

Iloilo, Feb. 20, 1899.

The details of the taking of this place on Feb. 11 will, perhaps, be of interest to your readers. In my letter of Jan. 8 I told of the situation at that time, how Gen. Miller's original orders to occupy the place had been modified by protest from the foreign residents and threats of resistance of the insurgents, and how then he was awaiting fresh orders from Gen. Otis. Feb. 10 the Army despatch boat the Butuan arrived with the long-expected orders, and at 4 p. m. the same day Gen. Miller issued the following ultimatum:

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST SEPARATE BRIGADE, 8TH A. C.
On board transport Newport, Iloilo Harbor, P. I., Feb. 10, 1899.

To the Commanding General, Native Forces, Iloilo.

Sir: In a communication from General Roque Lopez, dated Dec. 31, 1898, it was stated that armed resistance to the forces of the United States, in case they attempted to occupy Iloilo without the consent of General Aguinaldo, This communication was referred for instruction to Major General Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippine Islands. After a long delay orders have arrived, and I am directed by him to occupy Iloilo with my troops as soon as practicable. I therefore call on you to deliver up the city of Iloilo and adjacent territory, and to surrender the armed forces occupying the same before sunset Saturday, the 11th instant, or I shall proceed with my troops to occupy the city by force. It is requested that you give warning to all non-combatants in Iloilo, Yaro and Molio, that, in case of resistance, their city and villages will be exposed to bombardment. Any attempt in the interim on your part, to close up the Iloilo River or to throw up or improve any defensive works will at once be met by fire from the United States warships and my troops. Free ingress and egress to boats going to and coming from Iloilo will be permitted until sunset Saturday, the 11th instant. After this time all communications must be under flag of truce. Official communication has been received by the S. S. Butuan of the complete defeat and scattering of the insurgent forces in the neighborhood of Manila. Very respectfully,

M. F. MILLER, Brig. Gen., U. S. V., commanding.

Gen. Miller's forces comprised the 18th U. S. Inf. and Capt. Bridgeman's battery of the 3d Art. The 41st Iowa Volunteers had, during their long period of waiting, been sent back to Manila. They had been three months continuously aboard ship without being able to set foot ashore, and their health showed the effect of the long confinement. Their places were taken by the 1st Tennessee, which arrived on the St. Paul on the night of Feb. 10, just in time to take part in the landing.

As a result of a council of war held aboard the New-port between the officers of the Army and Navy, the position of the Petrel was changed later in the afternoon to a point where the whole south beach could be covered by her guns, while the Boston guarded the east beach and the river. Previous to this each ship had cleared for action.

When the leaders of the insurgents, the government then known as the Visayan Republic, received Gen. Miller's communication, they proceeded most promptly to resign, but Gen. Armete, in command of the insurgents, declined to capitulate, and urged his men to renewed effort in the trenches. This was not, however, discovered by the ships, though they trained their searchlights on the shore throughout the night, and steam launches patrolled the harbor.

A majority of the foreigners in town sought safety on vessels in the harbor before nightfall. Then one bank in the place removed its assets to the Newport. The only other men-of-war in the harbor were the English gunboats Plover and the Pigmy, the former arriving that night.

The night passed without any disturbance. About 8 in the morning the Petrel signaled to the Boston that men were throwing up new trenches in the native town abreast of her. The Boston signaled back for the Petrel to fire on the trenches in question, which she did at 9 a. m. Feb. 11, sending two three-pounders in that direction. The shore replied from several directions, but without coming nearer than twenty-five or thirty yards from the Petrel, which at once opened fire with both of her batteries on the fort and trenches.

The Boston about the same time turned her guns on a field battery that was being placed for action, compelling the insurgents to retire from it. Both ships used their Gatling guns on men firing from sand bag defences along the shore. There were many of these improvised defences. Of modern weapons of warfare the insurgents had none: The fort, an old Spanish storm bastion, had a lot of old unmounted iron cannon, too obsolete for use.

The firing from the ships continued until 10:20, when the insurgents flew a flag of truce on a boat near the Petrel. At this time men from the British men-of-war were allowed to go ashore and bring back any refugees who might wish to avail themselves of the protection of the English flag. The Boston landed a party under command of Lieut. A. T. Niblock, and the Petrel one commanded by Lieut. Plunkett. The Boston's party at once took possession of the fort. At 11:30 the insurgent flag was hauled down and the U. S. ensign hoisted amid hearty cheers. The Petrel's men landed on the south beach.

The first detachment of the Army, a portion of the 1st Tennessee, reached the beach about noon, their landing being covered by the Navy, and it was after sunset before the last soldier was landed. When the Army arrived they found that the native soldiery had retreated to the interior, after setting fire to many buildings in the town. Thanks to the early landing of the Navy the fire was quickly extinguished. The landing party from the Boston were already hard at work saving property and life in the center of the town when the first representatives of the Army appeared.

On receiving the report of the capture of Iloilo Adm. Dewey sent the following letter of acknowledgement:

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION.

Flagship Olympia, Manila, P. I., Feb. 14, 1899.

Sir: The Commander-in-Chief has received a report from the Commanding Officer, U. S. S. Boston, Senior Naval Officer at Iloilo, announcing the capture and occupation of that place on the 11th inst. He desires to express his admiration for the skill, promptness and bravery displayed by the officers and men of the Petrel, under your command, on that occasion, which has reflected so much credit on the Naval service. Very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY, Rear Adm'l., U. S. N.

Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The officers of the Petrel were: Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell, Commanding; Lieut. J. H. Bull, Executive Officer; Lieut. Jas. P. Parker, Navigator; Lieut. A. N. Wood, Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, Ensign W. S. Montgomery, Passed Asst. Surg. C. DeW. Brownell, Passed Asst. Paymr. G. G. Seibels, Passed Asst. Engr. J. S. McKeon.

An order has been issued at the War Department transferring the headquarters and band of the 3d Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Myer, Va. Two troops of the 3d Cavalry, now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., are also ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The "Times" of Cuba, published in Havana, predicts the breaking out of serious trouble in that city before long. It concludes by saying: "The police are defied and the murder of officers is becoming unpleasantly frequent. Something may be done by the local authorities, but permanent peace and tranquillity can only exist in Cuba under the strong rule of the United States; and the most conservative people of the island know it and want it brought about as speedily as possible." As to the probability of Gen. Ludlow's proclaiming martial law, the same paper quotes an officer on the General's staff as saying that the city is practically under martial law, and no proclamation would be necessary in case the disorders assume a phase requiring the suspension of civil authority. The civil authorities exercise their authority only by courtesy of the American military Government, and they are undergoing a period of probation. Objection is being made to the wearing of the United States uniform by idlers, loungers about the docks and saloons, all sorts of doubtful characters, who do not and never did belong to the service. The law making it a misdemeanor to impersonate an American soldier should be enforced, for never in our nation's history was it more important that every safeguard should be thrown around the dignity and honor of our Army that its reputation may stand as unsullied and spotless as the flag it upholds.

The handsome marble statue of Queen Isabella which has ornamented Central Park, Havana, for so long, has been taken down and will be shipped to Madrid. The United States is considered in Havana as performing a gracious act in returning this prized statue to Spain.

Clerks in Cuba made a present to the Spanish government of a gunboat they acquired through subscriptions, and, in honor of the givers, she was called Dependiente (clerk). The gunboat was captured by our Navy, and she now sails under the Cuban flag between Cienfuegos and Casilda, and is called Independiente.

Prospective cycling visitors will rejoice in the news that the sum of \$80,000 has been appropriated for the construction of new roads and repairs to the old ones, in the Western Department of Cuba. Orders have been issued to the Chief Engineer to commence work immediately on the roads.

One evening sailors from the American cruiser Resolute became involved in a row on a wharf in Havana. A policeman interfered to restore order, whereupon the sailors made him a prisoner. Gen. Ludlow was notified, and went promptly to the scene, restored order and released the policeman. The same night a group of American soldiers attacked the police in the Central Park and disarmed them. Several shots were fired by the Americans, and these caused a panic among the women and children in the park. Police Inspector Andres Hernandez was beaten by the soldiers. During the day two American soldiers had entered Gen. Gomez's residence and beaten Col. Triisti, a member of Gen. Gomez's staff. The cause of the quarrel is not known.

At Matanzas, Cuba, April 3, the Spanish Club was burned down and a panic seized the city, as it seemed as if the city would be destroyed, but Gen. Wilson, with the American troops, did splendid work in preventing the spread of the fire.

Officers on the staff of Gen. Gomez say that if the Cuban Army is not disbanded Gen. Brooke may have to issue a decree placing the troops in the position of bandits after a given date.

Inspector General Joseph C. Breckinridge has returned from an inspection tour through Porto Rico. He spent several weeks riding through the island from end to end. He is quoted by newspapers as saying that there is a great deal of ferment throughout the island and that there is danger of uprisings. The autonomist party he found fiercely set on independence, even to the point of fighting for it. The General expressed the hope that careful treatment of the problem might ward off all danger.

"Dorothy Stanhope" in a Havana letter to the New York "Times" says: As April approaches there is much talk as to the advisability of the Army women returning to the States. On the first of the month the quarantine laws go into effect, and if we remain after that time it means quarantine for several days when we do go. The officers from the various ships have been entertained at dinner at a number of the different messes of the 7th Corps. Every day for a week the fleet has had orders to sail, and every day the orders have been revoked. To-day, however, they sailed, leaving the Chicago in the harbor. Gen. Lee was on board the Texas as Capt. Sigsbee's guest. He will only go as far as Cienfuegos, where he will leave the ship and return by rail. Great crowds of Cubans were out to see the ships.

The San Juan "Porto Rico News" of March 14 says: "E. B. Cassatt, Adjutant General of the District of Ponce, went to the capital on official business. Col. Hood is visiting the various posts in this district on official business. Two privates of Co. F. of the 19th Inf., stationed at Adjuntas met, fought and defeated forty armed natives who made an effort to plunder and destroy a plantation. Several of the bandits were wounded and seven captured. The two privates were highly commended for their bravery by the commanding officer at Adjuntas and the District Commander, Col. Hood, at Ponce."

Brigandage is reported as flourishing in certain parts of the Santiago province. A detachment of the second Immune Regiment from Holguin had a fight on April 2 with bandits on the Alcate and Arroyo Blanco estates. Two of the bandits were killed and one of the soldiers was wounded. Such conflicts are on the increase.

The Cuban Assembly met on April 4 and finally decided to dissolve and to disband the Cuban Army. This decision removes one of the greatest obstacles to the restoration of peace and prosperity on the island. The Assembly agreed to turn over to Gen. Brooke a copy of the payrolls of the Cuban Army, so that he can distribute the \$3,000,000 donated by the American Government for the Cuban troops.

Q. M. Gen. Ludington has received a cablegram from Col. Humphrey announcing the departure from Havana of part of the 49th Iowa Infantry. The troops will be brought to Savannah, Ga., and, after being held in quarantine for several days, will be mustered out of the United States Service.

Acting Commy. Gen. Weston Friday cabled Col. A. L. Smith, Commissary at Havana, asking for an explanation of a newspaper story cabled from Havana Thursday about trouble with food supplies at that place. It was claimed in the newspaper report that the refrigerated beef supplies to troops at Marianao was unfit for food. Inquiry has also been made about the report that Col. Smith issued instructions that there was no need to ask for Boards of Survey in the case of tainted meat, but that it should be destroyed, and that under these instructions large quantities of canned meat were destroyed. It was learned in Washington on Friday that there is an understanding with the contractors that all meat rejected this way will be immediately replaced without the trouble of a Board of Survey.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

After the capture of Malolos, March 31, the American forces enjoyed a well-earned rest. For a full week they had been fighting. The only activity shown on Saturday, April 1, in the north was by the fleeing rebels, who after their base was captured seemed bent on putting as much distance between them and the Americans as they could. In the south, though the aggressive energy of the rebels was not great, it kept the men of Lawton's division on the qui vive. The wisdom of leaving a heavy force in the vicinity of the waterworks near Manila was justified by the appearance of considerable bodies of insurgents along the fronts of Gens. Lawton and Gen. Hall. Firing occurred nearly every night, evidently for the purpose of breaking the sleep of the Americans. Gen. Lawton detailed five sharpshooters from each company to attend to these midnight assailants, many of whom were picked off by the keen-eyed Westerners. At one time it was reported that 3,000 rebels had concentrated at Cainta and Taytay, directly east of Pasig. Gen. King sent forward a reconnoitring party April 1, consisting of two companies of his Dakota regiment, and a brisk fight ensued. Seven Filipinos were killed. On the American side a Lieutenant and two privates were wounded. The death of Lieut. Gregg of the 4th Infantry, who was killed the day before near the waterworks, gave a certain fierceness to the American attack during the day of April 1, as the death of the young officer who was very popular, deeply affected the Army.

Easter Sunday was also a day of rest in the Army at Malolos. All day long processions with white flags were marching toward the city. At a distance they looked like a form of religious ceremony, but they turned out to be delegations of natives of both sexes carrying flags of truce and protesting their friendship. The entire country between Malolos and Caloocan, the scene of the week's fighting, fairly blossomed with these white tokens of amity. These "amigos" (friends) are met more than half way by the Americans, who are trying to regain the confidence of the natives by proving to them that no harm will befall them if they return to their homes and peacefully attend to their work.

In the northern army the inactivity of Saturday and Sunday enabled the 20th Kansas and the 1st Montana to engage in friendly dispute as to which had the honor of raising the first flag in Malolos. The flag of Co. G, 1st Montana, is said to have been the first officially recognized.

Admiral Dewey sent the following message to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, following the capture of Malolos:

"Hearty congratulations on the magnificent work of the Army."

Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis sailed for home on board the United States transport Sherman April 3. He believes the insurrection has received its death blow. The Sherman also has on board the sons of Col. John Hay, Secretary of State, and Senator Hale of Maine, who have witnessed much of the fighting with the Army, and the bodies of Col. Harry C. Egbert of the 22d Infantry, killed on March 26, and other officers who have recently fallen in battle. Gen. Wheaton has assumed command of the brigade lately commanded by Gen. Otis.

On the morning of Tuesday, April 4, Gen. MacArthur reconnoitred in force, with the Montana regiment, the 4th Cavalry, and two guns of the Light Artillery, as far as the river north of Malolos. The reconnaissance developed the fact that there are fully one thousand rebels, armed with Mauser rifles, preparing for defence. Shots were exchanged, and two of the Montana regiment were wounded, but there was no engagement. Later in the day Gen. MacArthur moved northward, as the water supply of Malolos is inadequate. The following day, the 5th, enough information was obtained to show that the insurgents are massing strong forces north of Calumpit, about five and a half miles northwest of Malolos, and have fine intrenchments there. It is expected that hard fighting will be necessary to dislodge them at that point and at San Fernando, where Aguinaldo is supposed to be. Large rivers strengthen both positions. Two new big Krupp guns, one six-inch and the other eight-inch, which were found buried at Malolos, will be mounted. The Americans have also found 27,000 silver dollars. The heat continues terrific, and 25 men were prostrated in the movements of April 4.

From Negros comes the report that on March 27 Papaiasso, the chief of the mountain bandits, killed a judge, wounded a military chief and killed or captured ten natives. The Government authorities at Paradise then issued a proclamation calling for an uprising against the Americans. Col. Smith, upon learning this, sent two companies of troops under Maj. Hugh T. Sime, and two companies under Col. Victor D. Duboce. On April 2 Maj. Sime's force routed the bandits, burned Paradise and captured twenty-five prisoners. Papaiasso retreated toward the position of Col. Duboce. On Gen. MacArthur's front, north of Malolos, April 6, the main body of the insurgents remains in the vicinity of Calumpit, while the other branch, which has apparently been augmented, is massing in the Mateo Valley, near the position of Gen. Ponce's brigade, to the east of Manila. The tender of the cruiser Baltimore, while scouting near Dagupan, was fired upon by natives, and two men on board were wounded. The cruiser bombarded the natives and drove them off.

The U. S. S. Charleston, while cruising along the west coast of Luzon to the north, April 1, sent a boat in shore near Dagupan, the principal port in that part of the island, to make soundings. The rebels opened fire and wounded one American officer. The Charleston then shelled the shore, driving off the insurgents. Persistent rumors circulated throughout Manila, April 5, to the effect that Aguinaldo had been replaced by Gen. Antonio Luna, as the insurgent leader. The proclamation of the United States Commission has been printed in English, Spanish and Tagalog and has been widely circulated.

There is a diversity of opinion among foreign business men in the city as to the effect of the proclamation. Spanish bankers say that it will do no good, that the only argument the Filipino can understand is that of cannon. They say the proclamation will probably never reach the masses controlling the revolution and that the Filipinos in Manila, mostly clerks and domestic servants, have no political influence among their people. English and Scotch merchants are optimistic on the results to follow.

The total of casualties in the Philippines from Feb. 4 to April 4, 1899, as given out by the Adjutant General Washington, is: Killed, 184; wounded, 976; total, 1,160.

The attitude of the Spaniards towards the Americans at Manila is thus referred to in a letter written home by Pvt. Alex. Nichols, of Co. D, 13th Minnesota, and published in the St. Paul "Pioneer Press": "The Spaniards are very friendly to us now. Officers of the Spanish Army are at the front all the time watching the Americans fight, and occasionally they applaud a good shot. Some Spanish women drove out to the lines yesterday with wine and eatables for the boys."

Inquiry by the War Department has resulted in the discovery by Gen. Otis that three American soldiers

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are now held as prisoners by the Filipino rebels. One of the prisoners is Pvt. Huber, of the Hospital Corps, who passed beyond the American lines without permission seven days before hostilities commenced, and went to Malolos, where he was arrested while taking photographs. Gen. Otis has cabled Adj't. Gen. Corbin that Huber was in civilian clothes, and claimed to be a British seaman. Gen. Otis says that he and three other prisoners arrested before hostilities commenced are believed to be alive.

Under date of April 7, Gen. Otis sends the following list of casualties not heretofore reported: Killed—3d Art., March 25, K. Sergt. Edwin W. Wall. Wounded—H. Pts. Richard King, scalp, slight; L. William B. French, forearm, slight; Frederick A. John, hand, slight. March 27: K. 2d Lieut. Lloyd England, finger, slight; Sergt. William Montgomery, hand, slight. First Washington, March 28: B. Pvt. William Pynecheon, hand, slight; 10th Pennsylvania, March 30: D. Pvt. George B. Gimme, foot, slight. 1st Colorado, March 31: C. Pvt. George P. Dickerman, shoulder, slight; 23d Inf., L. Corp. John A. Jones, hand, moderate. 1st Montana, killed: April 4, L. Corp. Owen Rowlands. Wounded: Band, Sergt. George W. Cowell, ankle, slight; G. Pts. William J. Bost, knee, severe; M. Frank Launderman, chest, severe. Answering inquiry: Albert W. Hartrisgen, E. 4th Cav., accidentally shot in barracks March 10 with revolver in hands Pvt. Stolzman, same troop. Hartrisgen died following morning. Investigation Board Officers mailed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The President has made excellent selections from the Army and Navy for members of the American delegation to the Czar's Peace Conference, to be held at The Hague in the latter part of May. Capt. Wm. Crozier, of the Army, is one of the most expert ordnance officers in the service. He combines a thorough mastery of the theoretical branches of construction with great inventive talent, which helped to bring out the Buffington-Crozier gun. No better officer could have been selected for a conference at which the elimination of advanced inventions from the conduct of future wars will be the theme of much discussion.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, of the Navy, is probably as widely known in the governmental circles of all nations as any other officer that sails the sea. His world-wide reputation as a naval writer of the highest order and as an authority in naval history will give him at once a commanding position at the conference table.

The other American representatives will be ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White, the Hon. Stanford Newell, Minister to The Hague; President Seth Low, of Columbia University, New York, and Frederick W. Holls, of New York, as secretary.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

"Manila, April 1.

"Adjutant General, Washington: "Quiet prevails. Have directed troops at Malolos and on railroad on reconnoitering duty. Find insurgents only in small portions of surrounding country, who retire on the approach of our troops. Few of our troops moving to a new position. Preparing for a continued active campaign. Army in excellent spirits." OTIS."

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Manila, April 3.

"Present indications denote insurgent government in perilous condition; its army defeated, discouraged and scattered; insurgents returning to their homes in cities and villages between here and points north of Malolos which our reconnoitring parties have reached, and desire protection of Americans. News from Visayan Islands more encouraging every day." OTIS."

"Havana, April 1.

"Adjutant General, Washington: "Death report for week ended April 30: Puerto Principe—Sergt. E. P. Roe, Co. E, 8th Cav., typhoid. Camp Columbia, Havana—Corp. William J. Rudisell, Co. C, 49th Iowa, typhoid; Robert McKay, Co. L, 2d South Carolina, typhoid. Santiago—James Patton, Co. G, 8th Illinois, typhoid pneumonia; William Parody, Co. A, 2d Volunteers, dysentery." BROOKE."

"Newcastle, N. S. W., March 30.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington: "Mataafa people obeyed orders to leave Government reservation. Since then have become aggressive, killing Pvt. Holloway and three British sailors. Our man killed guarding American Consulate. German Consul General issued incendiary proclamation, saying that my proclamation was untrue, and he should uphold Provisional Government. The British forces act in concert with the United States shelling rebels where (they) can be reached." KAUTZ."

The Board of Marine Corps Officers appointed to consider changes in uniform of the staff, recommend that the present undress line officers coat be made also an undress coat of staff officers; that a gold collar be placed on the present full dress coat of staff officers in place of the black collar; and that staff officers are to have authority to wear white linen clothes of line officers upon the same conditions as line officers wear them.

Lieut. S. F. Massey, U. S. A., retired, has just returned from Porto Rico, where he went to superintend the disinterment of the remains of soldiers and employees of the Army. Having been over the entire island he has a pretty good idea of the feeling among the natives. He tells the Journal that all reports of disaffection, except among a very few office holders, are without foundation. There is much distress, and even starvation at many places in the interior, owing to the general prostration of the agricultural interests. Lieut. Massey believes that exemption from foreclosure should be extended to three years, and some means adopted to enable coffee and sugar planters to get cheaper money. This would help to quiet matters. As it is, the poor are tempted to help themselves to what they cannot earn. The method of disinterring bodies adopted by Lieut. Massey prevented all infection. The work began Feb. 13, and was completed March 29. In that time 225 bodies had been exhumed.

The U. S. torpedo boat Somers, purchased at Elbing, West Prussia, seems to be an unfortunate vessel. In her first effort to cross the Atlantic just before war was declared with Spain two different crews were nearly drowned, and now a cable reports that while being towed to Plymouth, England, April 5, preparatory to being shipped to the United States in a vessel that will leave probably on April 10, she broke down, and was towed into Plymouth Sound disabled.

An order with reference to the new uniform for use by troops in the tropics has been issued at the War Department, and will be found under our Army heading.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. McKee will soon visit Washington as the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. G. Brown.

Lieut. Juan Ashton Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Miss Julie Scott, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Douglas M. Scott, is visiting friends in New York.

Mrs. Bass, wife of Prof. Bass, of West Point, is in Washington, D. C., at the Arlington Hotel, on a visit.

Maj. T. F. Forbes, 5th U. S. Inf., lately at Fort McPherson, Ga., is now en route to Santiago de Cuba to join his regiment there.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City: Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, The Waldorf; Gen. J. F. Wade, Lieut. J. P. Tracy, Grand Hotel.

Mrs. R. M. G. Brown is expecting a visit from her friend, Mrs. McKee, who was formerly Miss Harrison, daughter of ex-President Harrison.

Genl. and Mrs. A. K. Arnold and Lieut. S. B. Arnold were among the passengers on the steamship Yucatan, which sailed from Havana April 1.

Mrs. Ewing, wife of Dr. Ewing, of the Army, has been visiting friends in Washington for some weeks, but will soon return to her home in Michigan.

Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d U. S. Cav., under recent act of Congress, has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and Lieut. A. L. Dade, Commissary.

Mrs. J. G. Eaton, wife of Comdr. Eaton, U. S. N., has returned from Havana and is at the Richmond, corner of 17th and H streets, Washington, D. C.

Paymr. L. G. Boggs, U. S. N., of the Massachusetts, has been in Washington for several days on duty connected with the new regime as applied to his vessel.

Maj. W. P. Kendall, Surgeon; Asst. Surg. H. E. Wetherill, and A. A. Surg. J. H. Hepburn are the medical officers to accompany the 21st Inf. en route to the Philippines.

A City of Mexico despatch states that President Diaz reviewed the garrison of 10,000 men April 4, and gave especial honor to Lieut. Powell Clayton, 5th U. S. Cav., Military Attaché.

Lieut. J. C. Hooker, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, who has been enjoying a leave of absence at Amory, Miss., will leave there on the 7th inst. to join the cutter Winona at Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. George B. Williams, wife of Gen. Williams, U. S. A., has been visiting friends in Washington, D. C., and will also visit in Indiana and St. Louis during Gen. Williams' sojourn abroad.

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., has been selected to command the new battleship Alabama, building by the Cramps. He will be ordered as inspector in fitting out the vessel at once.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art., will, it is stated, move his headquarters early next week from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort Monroe, Va., taking command of the latter post.

Miss Wheeler, the daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., has gone to visit friends in New York City. Gen. Wheeler and the Misses Wheeler are still at the Arlington, Washington, D. C.

Gen. W. S. Worth, U. S. A., and Mrs. Worth were at the Grand Hotel this week, preparatory to sailing April 8 on the steamship Mascotte for London, England. They will spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. A. I. Lasseigne and her interesting little family, of Vancouver Barracks, are visiting her father, Mr. M. Dowling, 1527 Washington avenue, New Orleans. She will join Lieut. Lasseigne in Manila later.

The engagements are announced of Lieut. and Mrs. Lutz Wahl's sisters, Miss Louise Jouber to Mr. Walter Cook, and Miss Marie Jouber to Mr. Gustave Olivier. Both weddings in April in New Orleans.

Chief Engr. W. B. Brooks, U. S. N., wife and Miss Minnie Brooks are at No. 35 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, on their way to their home in Erie, Pa., from the South, where they have spent the past winter.

Denver, Colo., is making extensive preparations for a public funeral of Lieut. E. S. French, 1st Montana Infantry, who was killed in battle at Caloocan, near Manila. The body is expected at Denver about April 20.

President McKinley will, it is expected, attend the unveiling of a monument to Gen. Grant in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, Gen. Grant's birthday. The Army and Navy will be represented on the occasion.

Mrs. W. J. Barden, wife of Lieut. Barden, U. S. A., is spending a few weeks with her father, Rev. Albert Stuart, of Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C. Mrs. Barden is a young son three weeks old.

It is understood that Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., is to be tried by court martial for certain improprieties alleged against him by Capt. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers. Lieut. Lang is at present in Washington.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe April 6 for San Francisco, thence to Manila, to take command of the light artillery battalion. On leaving Old Point Comfort he received an ovation from the entire garrison.

Mrs. Ally A. Capron, widow of the Captain of the Rough Riders left last week for Havana, Cuba, having joined the Red Cross Society. She may also go to Porto Rico and Manila. The widow of Capt. Capron of the 1st U. S. Art. is living in the closest retirement with the Captain's mother near Fort Myer, Virginia.

Mrs. William E. Sewell, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Sewell, U. S. N., has joined her husband at Fortress Monroe until the Abarenda sails. Lieut. Comdr. Sewell will probably remain attached to the Abarenda until her arrival at Samoa, but it is not improbable that his detachment will follow shortly upon his arrival at Pago-Pago.

The will of the late Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, was filed for probate in the District of Columbia Supreme Court Thursday. It is dated Feb. 20, 1893. Mrs. Flagler is named as executrix. The beneficiaries are: Mrs. Flagler, Elizabeth M. Flagler, daughter of the deceased, and Clement A. Flagler, his son.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion held in Washington this week consideration was given to charges preferred against Commy. Gen. Egan. It was proposed that he be dismissed from the order, but, after a prolonged discussion, the subject went over until a future meeting. The sentiment of the members seemed to be rather against Gen. Egan.

Mrs. B. J. Cromwell, with her daughters, Mrs. J. Hale Sypher and Miss Cromwell, have returned from Havana to their home in Washington, where they will probably remain until the completion of the duty of Rear Adm. Cromwell at the Cuban capital. It is noted as a significant fact that pretty nearly all of the families of officers who have spent the winter in Cuba are now returning to the United States for sanitary reasons.

Mrs. A. S. Crowninshield, wife of Rear Adm. Crowninshield, gave a tea last Tuesday at which many Navy ladies were present.

Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d U. S. Inf., has been very busy this week in Seattle getting off the Alaskan expedition, to which we referred in detail last week.

Lieut. N. C. Twining, U. S. N., of the Iowa, was married April 5 at St. Stephen's, San Francisco, to Miss Caroline S. Baker, of Washington, D. C. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. B. W. J. Fox, of New York.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. James Parker, son of Maj. Richard Parker, retired, U. S. A., and Miss Lemly, daughter of Capt. S. C. Lemly, U. S. N. No date has been set for the wedding as Lieut. Parker is with his regiment in the Philippines.

Maj. W. M. Waterbury, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Waterbury, are in Washington, D. C., at 1202 21st street, N. W. Mrs. Seymour, the mother of Mrs. Waterbury, is with them and will accompany them to Coburg, Canada, where they will pass the coming summer.

The appointment to the head of his corps of Gen. A. R. Buffington causes the following promotions in the Ordnance Department: Lieut. Col. L. S. Babbitt to Colonel; Maj. J. W. Reilly to Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. D. A. Lyle to Major, and 1st Lieut. G. W. Burr to Captain.

The officers with Light Battery F, 5th Art., now en route to Manila, via San Francisco, are Capt. H. J. Reilly and Lieuts. L. R. Burgess and Manus McCloskey, with A. A. Surg. E. F. Robinson. With Light Battery F, 4th Art., were Capt. S. W. Miller, Lieuts. J. W. Kilbreth and L. S. Miller.

Capt. E. A. Godwin, 5th U. S. Cav., has opened a recruiting office at 222 Spruce street, Scranton, Pa., for the purpose of securing recruits for the United States artillery, cavalry and infantry. The office will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. There were about fifty applicants the first day the office was open.

Mrs. and Miss Poe will not return to America for some months. Miss Poe, who was so ill a short time since, and expressed a desire to return to her home, has recovered sufficiently to allow her mother to join some friends in Rome for a short stay. Miss Poe remained in Florence, where they have passed most of the winter.

Among the passengers on the Yucatan, which arrived in New York April 5 from Havana, were Gen. A. K. Arnold, Colonel 1st U. S. Cav., en route to Fort Robinson, Neb., to resume command of his regiment; Col. F. J. Heckler, of the Q. M. D., and Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, 14th U. S. Inf., en route to join his regiment in Manila.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, while recently at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, was, of course, interviewed. He declined to discuss the outlook at Manila further than to say in reply to the question "Do you look for prolonged fighting?" "No. The Filipinos are not prepared for that sort of thing. We shall not have a repetition of our American Indian experiences in the Northwest."

Mrs. Ewing, wife of Dr. Ewing, U. S. A., has been visiting her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson, at their residence, 1716 H street, Washington, D. C., and will visit Miss Cockrell, daughter of Senator Cockrell, who is a niece of Dr. Ewing. Mrs. Ewing is pleasantly remembered in Washington, D. C., as Miss Leila Johnson, and her many friends were glad to welcome her back.

Col. Fredk. Funston, of the 20th Kansas, who led the American troops into Malolos, is the hero of the hour with Kansas people, and, says a press despatch, petitions in many towns are being circulated asking the President to make him a Brigadier General. Already Col. Funston has been named the Roosevelt of Kansas. A score of Republican newspapers have declared for him for Governor in 1900.

A private in the Regular Army has written to Surg. Gen. Sternberg a letter saying that he desires when he dies that his body shall be given to proper persons to be used for the benefit of medical science. The soldier explained that he has taken this step because the disease of locomotor atrophy is surely approaching his heart and he feels sure that he is soon to be a dead man. Gen. Sternberg considers the writer of the letter quite a hero.

On the transport McPherson, which arrived in New York April 4 from Porto Rico and Santiago, were Messrs. Page Morris, Maj. Watkins and George H. Moore, of the Insular Commission; Capt. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav.; Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav.; Capt. McGard and Lieut. S. F. Massey, U. S. A., retired. The passengers passed a resolution complimenting her master, Capt. Byrne, and Capt. Wood, Quartermaster in charge, for their efficiency and courtesy.

Mrs. O. B. Boyd, widow of Capt. Boyd, U. S. A., gave a tea, April 3, at her apartment in the Kensington, 2504 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in honor of Maj. and Mrs. Kirkman. Mrs. Boyd was assisted by her daughter, Miss Mabel Boyd, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Boyd. Among those present were Mrs. John M. Wilson, Miss Waller, Miss Stanley, Col. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Maj. Johnson, A. A. G.; Mrs. Robert C. Van Vliet, Miss Yeazle, Mrs. Kirkman, Maj. J. T. Kirkman, U. S. A.; Mr. Hugh Kirkman, Mrs. Anson Mills and others.

Under the heading, "All Hail, Major W. A. Kobbé," the New York "Sun" says: "Maj. William A. Kobbé, in command of the battalion of the 3d U. S. Artillery, which formed the vanguard of Gen. MacArthur's advance on Malolos, and who has been appointed Provost Marshal, is a New Yorker, the oldest son of the late William A. Kobbé, one of the best known old-time German-American merchants in the city. Maj. Kobbé saw much service in the Civil War and in Indian campaigning, and has won several brevets and promotions for bravery in action. He is a brother of the magazine writer, Gustav Kobbé."

The following were the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending April 5, 1899: Maj. T. H. Norton, U. S. A.; Maj. G. H. Macdonald, U. S. V.; Cadet C. L. Bruff, U. S. N.; Maj. S. P. Jocelyn, U. S. A.; Comdr. G. A. Converse, U. S. N.; Col. A. Hartshuff, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hartshuff and two daughters: Lieut. F. B. Shaw, U. S. A.; Dr. C. DeWitt, U. S. A.; Maj. A. H. Appel, U. S. A.; Col. T. M. K. Smith, U. S. A.; Paymr. L. C. Andrews, U. S. A.; Capt. L. J. Hearn, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. E. Long, U. S. A.; Capt. L. J. Hearn, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. B. Dixon, U. S. A.

The following officers were present with Gen. Shafter at the Cuyamaca Club reception to him, given by the Cuyamaca Club, San Diego, Cal.: Capt. McKettrick, A. D. C.; Capt. P. Plummer, A. D. C.; Maj. Miles Moyle, retired; Maj. Henry Sweeney, retired; Capt. W. R. Maisey, retired. A correspondent says: "One of the Army boys that received a commission, whom the Journal overlooked in its issue of March 25, is William M. Parker, son of Maj. Leo. Parker, commanding 22d Inf. at Manila. At the outbreak of the Spanish war young Parker enlisted as a private in the 1st U. S. Infantry, in which regiment his father was at that time a Captain. Young Parker fought through the whole campaign, and nobly earned his reward."

Lieut. W. B. Day, U. S. N., has left Mansfield, O., for Danville, N. Y.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., is at 124 Madison avenue, New York City.

Pay Inspector G. E. Hendee, U. S. N., is located at 845 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. H. O. Williams, 11th U. S. Inf., is at 222 Huntington street, Savannah, Ga.

Capt. B. W. Atkinson, 6th U. S. Inf., is at 1151 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. C. E. Russell, 8th U. S. Inf., has left Anniston, Ala., for Havana, Cuba, to join his regiment.

Mrs. H. F. Dalton, wife of Lieut. Dalton, U. S. A., is at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. A. R. Kerwin, 13th U. S. Inf., has taken command of Co. F, of his regiment, at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

The retirement of Maj. J. W. Dillenbeck, 2d U. S. Art., promotes Capt. William Ennis, 4th U. S. Art., to Major.

Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th U. S. Inf., of Madison Barracks, paid a visit this week to Oswego and Fort Ontario.

Comdr. John McGowan, U. S. N., of the training station, Newport, R. I., who has been quite ill, is reported as convalescent.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt visited at Old Point Comfort, Va., this week on their way to Washington, D. C.

Gen. Count Gruenne, Commandant of the Army Corps stationed at Prague, Austria, suddenly became insane during parade April 2.

Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to Washington, D. C., where he will stay for some time at 1804 Wyoming avenue.

Mrs. J. G. Eaton, wife of Comdr. Eaton, U. S. N., has left Havana, Cuba, for Washington, D. C., where her address will be Hotel Richmond.

Mrs. Krayenbuhl, with her two little children, is with her parents, Maj. and Mrs. D. J. Craigie, at their residence, 6214 Wayne avenue, Germantown, Pa.

Capt. J. A. Goodin, 7th U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Porter, N. Y., has taken charge of the staff departments at the post to enable the officers of the 13th Inf. to prepare for Manila.

Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th U. S. Art., visited this week at Governors Island, a place very familiar to him some years ago, when he was Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of the East.

Vermonters are proposing to establish a memorial in the shape of a statue in honor of Admiral Dewey at the entrance to the State House at Montpelier, facing the statue of Ethan Allen.

Secretary of War Alger visited at Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, El Caney, etc., this week and everywhere was received with respect and honor. He held a reception at the residence of Gen. Leonard Wood.

Light Batteries E, 1st Artillery; F, 4th, and F, 5th Artillery, under their respective Captains, H. M. Andrews, S. W. Taylor, and H. J. Reilly, were crossing the country by rail this week en route to the Philippines.

Maj. Gen. Wilson and his troops did splendid work at the recent fire at Matanzas, Cuba, which destroyed the Spanish Club, says a Havana despatch. They saved many lives and prevented the flames from spreading.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and Gen. J. W. Clous have been named for Commander and Vice-Commander respectively of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion to be voted for at the annual meeting to be held May 3.

A silk flag has been presented to President McKinley by Señor Lacoste, Mayor of Havana and President of the Patriotic Junta of Cuba. Accompanying the flag is a patriotic letter from Señor Lacoste expressing the good will and gratitude of the Cuban people to the President.

The inhabitants of St. Kitts have memorialized the Colonial Secretary, asking that the British West Indies may be exchanged for the Philippines or a part thereof. They foresee that the introduction of American enterprise into Porto Rico and Cuba will put them at a decided disadvantage.

Mrs. Charles O'Neil, wife of Rear Adm'l. O'Neil, U. S. N., and a number of other prominent Army and Navy women in Washington, forming the Woman's Army and Navy League, decided to give a musical and tea at the Cairo, in Washington, on Friday, April 7, for the benefit of the enlisted men of the Navy. The plan of the league contemplates the organization of a naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, and ultimately the erection of buildings near the principal navy yards.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler is the subject of an interesting article in "Armstrong's Magazine." The writer, referring to the General's age and delicate physique, says: "They little knew the man, his will power and his toughness. From exposure to the sun all day and sleeping without a tent at night for the first four or five days after landing, he was taken with a severe fever, but bear his own simple narrative of it: 'After six days of this character of exposure I was taken with fever, but, by placing myself under the charge of a doctor, and taking all the prescribed medicine, I was up and ready for duty on the morning of July 1, the day of the battle of San Juan.'"

In the Journal of March 4, page 627, we said that Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th U. S. Cav., now Brigadier General, U. S. V., in command of the Department of the Missouri, will be appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A., on the retirement for age, March 27 next, of Gen. Marcus P. Miller, seems to be pretty well established. Gen. Sumner, who will himself retire for age Aug. 16 next, belongs to a famous military family, being a son of the gallant dragoon, Gen. Edwin Vose Sumner, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, who died in 1863, and a brother of Gen. Samuel Storrow Sumner, Colonel 6th U. S. Cav. The appointment was duly made by the President on March 29, and Gen. Sumner will at once be retired on his own request, to be succeeded by Gen. T. M. Anderson.

Comdr. C. H. Arnold, U. S. N., and Mrs. Arnold entertained Senator and Mrs. MacMillan, Miss MacMillan and Senator Allison on board the Wisteria recently while at St. Augustine. They also gave a delightful luncheon Tuesday last to a few friends, including Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyand and Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Marcotte. If Capt. Arnold is a fair representative of the average officer of the American Navy, its high standing and great success is easily understood. The discipline, training, and opportunities for meeting persons of culture and social distinction afforded by foreign duty has made the officers of our Navy the peers of any in the world. A body of men who are at once thorough disciplinarians and perfectly disciplined, prepared for any and every emergency, men of rare mental attainments and a broadened culture and refinement that makes them entertaining conversationalists and association with them a liberal education—The Tatler.

Maj. T. J. Lloyd, U. S. A., is at Suffern, N. Y.

The address of Capt. H. W. Hubbell, U. S. A., for the present is Augusta, Ga.

Comdr. Frederick R. Smith, U. S. N., is residing at 21 Ayers street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Lieut. W. D. Newhill, 7th U. S. Art., is on a short visit to the United States from Porto Rico.

Col. Henry R. Tilton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tilton, of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting relatives in New York City.

Maj. J. T. Kirkman, 16th U. S. Inf., left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 15, to spend a few months on leave.

Lieut. F. N. Cook, 5th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty with Battery N of his regiment.

Capt. Peter Leary, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort McHenry, Md., was expected at Delaware City, Del., this week on a short visit.

Capt. C. G. Bickham, 9th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, sailed on the Crook from New York City, April 5, for Santiago, Cuba.

Maj. John A. Darling, U. S. A., and Mrs. Darling are now en route to Hamburg, Germany, on the steamship Pretoria to spend the summer in Europe.

Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., has taken charge of the staff departments at Madison Barracks.

Lieut. L. S. Miller, 4th U. S. Art., lately at Sheridan Point, Va., arrived in New York in time to go, on April 3, with Light Battery F of his regiment to San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Lieut. G. A. Nugent, 4th U. S. Art., has assumed command of Plum Island, N. Y., one of the defences of New London, which has recently been garrisoned by a small detachment of troops.

A. A. Surg. C. B. Mittelstaedt, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., April 1, and left for Governors Island to accompany the battalion, 13th Inf., from there to Manila.

An Indianapolis press despatch contributes its quota to the current speculations as to the next Presidential ticket, by stating that a prominent political club of that city has selected "Bryan and Schley."

Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th U. S. Cav., is presiding over the general court martial now sitting at San Francisco for the trial of Lieut. John M. Neall of that regiment, to whose case we recently referred.

Troop C, 3d Cav., at a dinner given in his honor at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 28, presented their former First Sergeant, James T. Murphy, promoted Regimental Commissary, with a fine gold watch and chain.

Both Comdr. McGowan and Lieut. Comdr. Winslow, U. S. N., of the Training Station, says the Newport (R. I.) "Herald," of March 30, are confined to their beds through illness and Lieut. Luby is in charge of the station.

Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th U. S. Art., had a hard time of it March 30 trying to subdue a fire which broke out in the administration building, but the structure was entirely destroyed, burning up the post records of many years, etc.

The troops at Washington Barracks furnished the escort, etc., under the command of Lieut. W. M. Copp, 6th U. S. Art., at the interment in Arlington Cemetery of the late Lieut. Lewis H. Lewis, 9th U. S. Inf., who was killed in San Juan, Santiago, July 1, 1898.

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., with Batteries I, K and N of the regiment, left Fort Monroe, Va., April 4 for Honolulu via San Francisco. At San Francisco Battery A, from St. Augustine, will join the party, making up the four batteries of the Sixth destined for Honolulu.

Mrs. Jas. L. Mifflin and Mrs. W. T. Froock are visiting Mrs. J. S. Loud, 1245 Kenesaw avenue, Washington, on their return from a winter sojourn in Florida to their home in Philadelphia. Mrs. Froock is the widow of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. W. T. Froock, U. S. A.

Capt. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., who was reported among the wounded in the Philippines the other day, is held in high esteem in Lexington, Ky., where his family lives. He is a brother of Lieut. T. J. Clay, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., retired. His wound was not of a serious nature.

Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th U. S. Cav., is the new commanding officer of Fort Yellowstone and the Yellowstone National Park and not Capt. J. H. Dorst, as has been stated. Capt. Wilder was Colonel of the 14th New York Volunteers during the late war. Mrs. Wilder and their children are at Fort Yellowstone also.

Among the wounded in the last fighting around Malolos was Maj. Putnam Bradlee Strong, Adjutant General of Gen. MacArthur's Division. The Major is a son of ex-Mayor Strong, of New York City. The wound was in the arm, and not serious. Maj. Strong is one of the youngest Volunteer officers in the Philippines.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., commanding the Raleigh, by those who have the most intimate acquaintance with him, is described as a fine officer, most thorough and painstaking in all matters of duty, personally most affable, kind and considerate to all associates; a good friend and a most agreeable shipmate, and, as the action at Manila proved, a fighter among fighters.

Cadet R. L. Peterson, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has sent his resignation to the Treasury Department, and it has been accepted. Charges had been preferred against him of insubordination and misconduct while on board the schoolship Chase, and it is said that he would have been dismissed had he not tendered his resignation. Miss Charlotte Crane, an actress, to whom Peterson is said to be engaged, appealed to the Treasury authorities in behalf of the young man, but without effect. It is said that the young couple will be married at once.

The following were passengers on the transport Buffalo, which sailed from New York City for San Juan, Porto Rico, April 5: Maj. J. M. Carson, U. S. A., wife and child; Miss I. V. Hayes, daughter of Maj. Hayes, 7th U. S. Cav.; Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. V. (Colonel, 19th U. S. Infantry); Lieut. J. W. L. Phillips, 11th U. S. Inf., and wife; Miss Lillian Brechemin, daughter of Surg. Brechemin, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. W. French, 11th U. S. Inf., and Gen. Richard Comba (Colonel, 5th U. S. Infantry). The last named officer is bound for Santiago, Cuba.

Lieut. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 7th U. S. Inf., was married April 3, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Genevieve Mattingly. The groom is a son of Gen. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. William Mattingly, of Washington, D. C. The ushers were Lieuts. J. B. Allison and P. M. Cochran, 7th U. S. Inf.; Mr. Fred Huxford, Mr. William F. Mattingly, Jr.; Mr. Philip Chancellor, and Mr. Goodloe Edgar. Mr. Lucien Breckinridge was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Hazel Breckinridge, Farnsworth, Mary McComas, Georgie Porter, Rose Wood, and Florence McKeegan. Miss Winifred Mattingly was maid of honor.

Lieut. B. M. Lisle, U. S. N., is now residing at 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. J. C. Raymond, 6th U. S. Cav., is at present at Kansas City, Mo., on recruiting duty.

Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th U. S. Cav., was expected to arrive at Honolulu, H. I., this week.

Lieut. C. P. Rees, U. S. N., is a recent arrival at Newport, R. I., for duty at the torpedo station.

Capt. F. H. Corrie, U. S. M. C., retired, has been granted permission to remain abroad one year.

Lieut. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav., is at present in Lexington, Ky., on mustering out duty.

Lieut. M. C. Buckley, 5th U. S. Art., recruiting officer at Rochester, visited in New York City this week.

Capt. J. A. Goodin, 7th U. S. Inf., lately at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is a recent arrival at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th U. S. Cav., on leave since Jan. 15 last, is expected to rejoin at Fort Leavenworth in a few days.

Lieut. M. E. Saville, 10th U. S. Inf., is at present in command of and the only line officer at Fort Logan, Ft. Roots, Ark.

Capt. J. T. Van Orsdale, Co. C, 7th U. S. Inf., joined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., April 9 from Fort Wayne, Mich.

Gen. A. R. Chaffee left Havana April 7 for the United States. On his return to Havana Gen. O. H. Ernst will pay a visit home.

Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, 7th U. S. Art., under recent orders, changes base from Washington Barracks to Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Maj. William Stephenson, Brigade Surgeon, a recent arrival in New York City, has left again to spend the month of April on leave.

A recent letter from Fort Sill reports the once famous Indian Geronimo as in good health and looking young for a man nearly seventy.

Miss Laura Ricketts, a niece of the late Gen. J. B. Ricketts, U. S. A., was married April 5 at Elizabeth, N. J., to Mr. Robert Bogart.

Col. E. P. Ewers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ewers, arrived in New York this week from Cuba. We regret to learn that the latter is quite ill.

Maj. W. J. Wakeman, Brigade Surgeon, is a recent arrival in Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of invalids.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., was an honored guest at the banquet of the alumni of the Newark, N. J., Public High School on the evening of April 6.

Lieut. F. W. Fuger, 13th U. S. Inf., left Governors Island, N. Y., this week for a few weeks for the benefit of his health before going with his regiment to the Philippines.

The hearts of many bureau chiefs, clerks, etc., have been made glad this week by the receipt of the Army Register, 1899, to the make up of which we have heretofore referred.

Col. James W. Powell, 17th U. S. Inf., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Applewhite, at Washington Barracks, D. C., but expects to start to join his regiment in the Philippines in a few days.

Remainders of the Civil War are recalled by the fact that Maj. H. M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, has recommended that Harts Island in Long Island Sound be used for defensive purposes.

Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., 6th U. S. Art., under recent orders, changes station from Fort Slocum to Washington Barracks, and from there with Battery E. 6th Art., to the Philippines.

Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 21st U. S. Inf., who lately relinquished duty at Fort Columbus, is spending a short leave in New York, and will join at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., about April 10.

Secretary of War Alger has visited several points in Cuba, including Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago, and everywhere has been received enthusiastically and with every demonstration of respect.

The record for catching the finest string of large speckled trout in the Matanzas during the winter of '99 belongs to Mrs. Summerhayes, wife of Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, 6th U. S. Inf., who has been on duty for some time past at Fort Trumbull, Conn., closed up his business there this week to join his regiment at San Antonio, to go with to the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, is very busy at present superintending the fitting up of the transport Hooker as a cable ship, to connect all the points in the Philippine Islands necessary for active operations in the Philippines.

The Rev. Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J., son of the late Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A., has been appointed director of the Young Men's Sodality of the Church of the Holy Family, Chicago, and has entered upon his duties.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., Naval Attaché of the U. S. Embassy in London, arrived in New York April 1, and went on to Washington, D. C., on public business. His stay will be short, and he will return to London without delay.

The Navy Department have received quite a number of requests that the Raleigh be allowed to visit different ports in order that celebrations in her honor may be given. The requests, it is understood, will not be acted upon until after the vessel arrives at New York.

It is reported that Harry Huber, of Oakland, Cal., who went to Manila as a Red Cross nurse, has been foully murdered by insurgents who captured him. He had gone through the lines, passing as an Englishman, and, according to advice, he was killed and fearfully mutilated.

Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th U. S. Art., commanding at Fort Slocum, N. Y., has been somewhat hampered by the recent fire which destroyed the administration building, post records, etc., but is gradually getting matters into shape, although much inconvenience has been caused.

Gen. A. C. M. Pennington arrived in St. Paul this week to preside over the Court of Inquiry to investigate matters connected with the 15th Minnesota Infantry, and incidentally as to any responsibility resting upon the Colonel of the regiment, H. A. Leonhauser (Captain 25th U. S. Inf.).

It does not seem to be generally known that Gen. Irving Hale, who is serving so gallantly in the Philippines, was graduated from West Point in 1884, first in his class, was appointed to the Engineers, and resigned in 1890. His wife is a daughter of the late Col. W. R. King, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. F. A. Hinman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hinman were expected to arrive at their home in Flushing, N. Y., from a very interesting journey to the tropics. They sailed from New York Feb. 4 last, and since then have visited Bermuda, ten of the principal islands in the Virgin and Windward groups, British Guiana, South America; San Juan, Porto Rico, Santiago, Havana, Cuba.

April 8, 1890.

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THE ARMY.

EXTRA PAY FOR WAR SERVICE.

G. O. 58, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 31, 1890.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

This is a reply to a series of ten questions, the nature of which is sufficiently indicated by the conclusions of the Comptroller, which are given as follows in a decision dated Feb. 28, 1890:

By reasoning and conclusion of the Supreme Court as to the purpose of the acts of March 3, 1865, and July 13, 1866, *supra*, and the meaning of the word "service" and the phrase "mustered out of said service," in said acts, apply with equal force to the act of Jan. 12, 1890, now under consideration, and the phrase "mustered out of the service," as used in said act. I am, therefore, of the opinion and hold that officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Volunteer Army, who, on muster out and discharge from service in Volunteer organizations, return to duty, rank, and pay in the Regular Army, are not entitled to the extra pay provided by the act of Jan. 12, 1890, as they are not discharged from the military service of the United States. The act makes no provision for payment of extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army. It makes no provision for officers and enlisted men who had belonged to Volunteer organizations, but who had been mustered out or otherwise discharged prior to the date of the act. I am of the opinion that the act cannot be construed to include in its benefits officers and enlisted men who had belonged to Volunteer organizations until after the passage of the act, but who did not belong to a Volunteer organization at the time it was mustered out and discharged from the service. The law contemplates and requires, "as far as practicable," the muster out and discharge of all members of each Volunteer organization on the date of the muster out of the organization to which they belong, but it does not exclude from its benefits those officers and enlisted men, who, from the exigencies of the service or under orders issued by competent authority, are held to service to a date later than the date of the discharge of their respective organizations. An officer or soldier so held to service after the muster out of his regiment or company, if he has served honestly and faithfully, and is not discharged by way of transfer to a service, the discharge from which does not entitle to the extra pay, is entitled to the extra pay on his discharge. As a general rule such officers and soldiers are to be regarded as mustered out and discharged under the same orders, and for the same reason as the organization to which they belonged, the muster out taking effect on their receipt of notice or on their release from duty and military control, hence a discharge by way of favor can hardly occur in such a case. (See General Order, No. 124, dated Aug. 20, 1898.) If an officer or enlisted man is entitled to receive extra pay under the act of Jan. 12, 1890, the question whether he is entitled to "two months' extra pay" or only to "one month's extra pay" must be determined by the place where he has served. It is immaterial where the other members of his company and regiment served. The effect of the furlough, given under General Order, No. 130, as modified by Circular, No. 43, dated Nov. 11, 1898, was to keep the officers and enlisted men who were furloughed in the pay of the United States during the period covered by the furlough, and, at the same time, to free them from military duty and restraint, thus enabling them to enter upon or make preparation for civil employment on or before the date of discharge. The extra pay provided for by the act of Jan. 12, 1890, was in lieu of the furlough, therefore any officer or enlisted man who had been the benefits of said furlough, although he may have been mustered out with his organization after Jan. 12, 1890, is not entitled to extra pay under the act. But officers and enlisted men who were held to actual service during the entire furlough period received none of the furlough benefits, and I am of the opinion that such officers and enlisted men, on muster out and discharge with their regiments or companies, on or after Jan. 12, 1890, have the same right to extra pay under the act of Jan. 12, 1890, that they would have had if no members of the organization to which they belonged had been furloughed. It is difficult to see how an officer or enlisted man can be actually absent on furlough and "nominally on duty." The right of each man must be determined by the facts in his case. If he actually had the furlough privileges, whether given in the usual form of a leave of absence or whether he was "regarded as awaiting orders," Circular, No. 43, Nov. 11, 1898, he is not entitled to the extra pay.

The eighth question was this: "Is an officer or enlisted man of a Volunteer organization, which has been furloughed with a view to muster out, who, under G. O. 130 or special authority of the Secretary of War, was part of the time on duty and the remainder of the time on furlough, entitled to extra pay provided by this act?"

To this the Comptroller replies that the question is not considered, for the reason that the facts are not sufficiently definite to decide any case, as the period of actual service, which may have a material bearing upon the question, is not shown.

The Comptroller cites the act of Jan. 12, 1890; the act of July 13, 1866, and the case of Louis Merrill (9 Wall, 614), the act of March 3, 1868.

G. O. 49, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 17, 1890.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:

I.—Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes.

II.—Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

III.—Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

IV.—To amend an act entitled "An act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the War Department, and for other purposes."

V.—To amend an act entitled "An act to reimburse the Governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain," approved July 8, 1898, and for other purposes.

VI.—An act to authorize Victor Vifquain, Colonel, 3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, to accept the decoration of the "Order of the Double Dragon" from the Emperor of China.

VII.—An act to authorize A. E. Bates, Brig. Gen., U. S. V., to accept the decoration of "The Legion of Honor" from the President of the French Republic.

VIII.—An act to authorize John R. Williams, 1st Lieut., 3d Art., U. S. A., to accept the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from the President of the French Republic.

All the above were approved March 3, 1890.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CIRCULAR 19, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 31, 1890.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Great care will be exercised in the preparation of the descriptive and assignment card, Form No. 7, A. G. O., to avoid errors and to fully complete the same in all respects. This is a matter of the first importance and must receive the special attention of the proper officers. (A. R. 850 and 851.)

"The spaces on the form under the headings, "Last paid," "Prior service," "Money value of clothing drawn since enlistment," "Laundry work," and "Due United States," will

in no case be simply left blank. If a soldier has not been paid since enlistment, the proper entry under "Last paid" will ordinarily be "Pay due from enlistment." When there

is nothing to be entered in some of the spaces under the other headings named, a line will be drawn across such spaces as an indication that the subject matter did not escape the attention of the officer who prepared the card.

When recruits are enlisted for the general service and sent from recruiting stations to a rendezvous for distribution to regiments, the words "Regt. of" in the heading on the form will be erased and the name of the rendezvous be given. The recruiting officer will indorse, in red ink, at the top of the card of each recruit thus forwarded the arm of service for which the soldier was enlisted, i. e., either foot service, white; mounted service, white; foot service, colored, or mounted service, colored, with the addition, when a more definite designation is necessary, of Infantry, Cavalry, Heavy Artillery or Light Artillery, as the case may be. He will also note under "Remarks," soldier's residence, date and hour of leaving station, name of Surgeon or civilian physician who examined soldier and made outline figure card, and "any other information which may be necessary or useful for record," as required by note on card.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 10, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, MARCH 30, 1890.
Gives instructions relative to the examination of officers to fill vacancies existing in the grade of 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, which are to be filled by the transfers of Lieutenants of the line, before the Board which meets in New York City, June 12, 1899.

G. O. 6, DEPT. COLORADO, MARCH 31, 1890.
Capt. Albert D. Niskern, C. S., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Commissary, Department of Colorado, and Purchasing Commissary in Denver, relieving Maj. George W. H. Stouch, C. C. S., U. S. V.

HDQRS. DIV. OF CUBA, MARCH 14, 1899.
The Military Governor of Cuba publishes an order announcing that the Auditor of the Island of Cuba will have charge of the examination and scrutiny of all accounts arising from the disbursement of funds obtained from the Customs Receipts in the Island of Cuba, except those now audited by the Auditor of the Customs Service, and gives other instructions in connection therewith.

HDQRS. DIV. OF CUBA, MARCH 21, 1899.
1. The prosecution of all claims against municipalities or provincial deputations will be suspended, until the method of their adjustment shall be determined, after the reorganization of said corporations.

2. Judges will not take cognizance of suits involving claims against provincial deputations or municipalities, for liability incurred prior to Dec. 31, 1898, and suits already instituted to establish such claims will be hereby suspended.

HDQRS. DIV. OF CUBA, MARCH 21, 1899.
L.—All fines, whether of governmental or municipal character, shall hereafter be paid in cash. Receipts for amounts so paid will be given in each case, and proper record kept of the same by the officer receiving them.

II.—All decrees, orders or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order, are hereby revoked.

G. O. 21, DIV. CUBA, MARCH 30, 1899.
Capt. James A. Campbell, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Major General Commanding.

In relieving Capt. Campbell, the Division Commander is pleased to add his acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by this officer while serving on his staff during the war with Spain.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

CIR. 10, DEPT. OF HAVANA, MARCH 27, 1899.
Attention of all organizations serving in this Department is invited to the provisions of G. O. No. 48, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 15, 1899.

Care will be taken that the notation therein cited to be made on final statements is properly done.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ludlow.

H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

CIR. 11, DEPT. HAVANA, MARCH 27, 1899.
A Board will be appointed in the Department of Havana for the purpose of examining, physically and technically, Lieutenants of the line of the Army who may desire transfer to the position of 1st Lieutenant of Ordnance. Candidates to be eligible must be under 30 years of age, and have served at least two years in the line of the Army.

Those desiring transfer will at once make application through military channels to these Headquarters, where further information may be obtained upon request.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, MARCH 20, 1899.
Publishes instructions for the prompt rendition of all estimates, requisitions, reports and returns, and revokes all previous orders in conflict with these instructions.

G. O. 37, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MARCH 21, 1899.
The resignation, owing to ill health, of Mr. Federico Degetau y Gonzalez, Secretary of the Interior, is hereby accepted. Mr. Degetau, since being in office, has labored most zealously and conscientiously in the performance of his duty and has set an example of fidelity to trust to be most highly commended. Mr. Francisco del Valle Atiles is hereby appointed Secretary of the Interior.

By command of Maj. Gen. Henry.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 41, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MARCH 28, 1899.
Announces that the time to be used by all the Government Departments in Porto Rico will be that of the 60th Meridian, designated as Intercolonial Time.

CIR. 5, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MARCH 28, 1899.
Republishes par. 7, G. O. 5, H. Q. A., relating to the ration for destitute people.

CIR. 6, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MARCH 24, 1899.

Directs the C. O. at the posts of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Cayey, Humacao, Adjuntas, Utuado, Yauco, Coamo, San German, Bayamon, Manati, Lares and Alibonito, P. R., to each designate an officer at his post to enlist, equip and instruct twenty-five men, including one Sergeant and two Corporals, as United States soldiers from among the Porto Ricans. These men will possess the physical requirements of a soldier in the United States Army, and as far as possible should be able to speak the English language, and especially the non-commissioned officers. Their term of enlistment will be until July 1, 1901, and they will receive the same pay and allowances as soldiers of the United States Army. The detachments so enlisted will afterwards be united in companies of 100 men each until a battalion of 400 men has been formed. The battalion and companies will be officered by American officers for the present.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF GULF, MARCH 24, 1899.

Pursuant to par. 50, S. O. 69, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this Department.

A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Brig. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF GULF, MARCH 24, 1899.

L.—Pursuant to par. 50, S. O. 69, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

II.—1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., A. D. C., is announced as Aide-de-Camp.

ROYAL T. FRANK, Brig. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF GULF, MARCH 25, 1899.

1.—1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., A. D. C., is appointed Engineer Officer of the Department, and will receipt for all property pertaining to that office to 2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 3d Art., A. D. C., who is hereby relieved.

II.—1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., A. D. C., is appointed Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department, and will receipt for all property pertaining to that office to Maj. John H. Calef, 1st Art., who is hereby relieved from temporary charge.

By command of Brig. Gen. Frank.

HENRY T. ALLEN, A. A. G., U. S. V.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, MARCH 31, 1899.

The undersigned having this day been retired from active service hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri.

E. V. SUMNER, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, MARCH 31, 1899.

By direction of the President, the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of the Department of the Missouri.

H. C. MERRIAM, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. EAST, APRIL 5, 1899.

The following extracts from endorsements of the Quartermaster General and the Acting Chief of Ordnance are published for information:

A. R. 454 provides for the issue by the Quartermaster's Department of the brooms necessary for police purposes, and under this paragraph the Department will continue the supply as indicated by the Chief of Ordnance. The Ordnance Department will supply the oils required for the lubrication and preservation of the trolley lines and lifts in the magazines as well as for the guns and carriages. The Department will also provide brooms, etc., for policing the interior of the magazines and other constructions at the batteries, but it is thought that the tools for policing the outside of the buildings and constructions should, as heretofore, be provided by the Quartermaster Department in connection with the general police of the post.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 62, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 5, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 950, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

954. When a reporter is employed under Section 1203, Revised Statutes, he shall be paid upon the certificate of the Judge Advocate not to exceed one dollar an hour for the time occupied in court by himself or a competent assistant necessarily employed for him by the Judge Advocate, and 15 cents per 100 words for the first and 5 cents per 100 words for each additional copy of the transcript of notes and of exhibits copied; and in case the Court is held more than ten miles from the place of employment of himself and assistants they shall each be allowed mileage over the shortest usually traveled route at the rate of 8 cents per mile going to the place of holding the Court and three dollars a day for expenses while necessarily kept by the Judge Advocate away from the place of employment.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 10, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 31, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Great care will be exercised in the preparation of the descriptive and assignment card, Form No. 7, A. G. O., to avoid errors and to fully complete the same in all respects. This is a matter of the first importance and must receive the special attention of the proper officers. (A. R. 850 and 851.)

The spaces on the form under the headings, "Last paid," "Prior service," "Money value of clothing drawn since enlistment," "Laundry work" and "Due United States," will in no case be simply left blank. If a soldier has not been paid since enlistment, the proper entry under "Last paid" will ordinarily be "Pay due from enlistment." When there is nothing to be entered in some of the spaces under the other headings named, a line will be drawn across such spaces as an indication that the subject matter did not escape the attention of the officer who prepared the card.

When recruits are enlisted for the general service and sent from recruiting stations to a rendezvous for distribution to regiments, the words "Regt. of" in the heading on the form will be erased and the name of the rendezvous be given. The Recruiting Officer will indorse, in red ink, at the top of the card of each recruit thus forwarded the arm of service for which the soldier was enlisted, i. e., either foot service, white; mounted service, white; foot service, colored, or mounted service, colored, with the addition, when a more definite designation is necessary, of infantry, cavalry, heavy artillery, or light artillery, as the case may be. He will also note under "Remarks," soldier's residence, date and hour of leaving station, name of surgeon or civilian physician who examined soldier and made outline figure card, and "any other information which may be necessary or useful for record," as required by note on card.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 1, 1899.

The Acting Secretary of War announces the death, at Fort Monroe, Va., March 29, 1899, of Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

Gen. Flagler was born in Lockport, N. Y., June 24, 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy June 24, 1861, and served during the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865. He acted as Aide to Col. Hunter in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. As a 1st Lieutenant he served as Chief of Ordnance to Gen. Burnside's expedition in North Carolina, Dec. 25, 1861. In August, 1862, being engaged in the battles of Roanoke Island, the attack on Newbern, N. C., and the bombardment of Fort Macon, resulting in its capture. He served in the Maryland campaign (Army of the Potomac) as Assistant Ordnance Officer, being engaged in the battle of South Mountain and the battle of Antietam. He served as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Army of the Potomac from Nov. 14, 1862, to Oct. 10, 1863, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

He was breveted as Captain March 14, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Newbern, N. C." Brevet Major, April 26, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Macon, N. C." Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, March 18, 1865, "for distinguished services in the field and faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department during the Rebellion."

After the war he served in command of Augusta Arsenal, Rock Island Arsenal, Frankford Arsenal, Watertown Arsenal, and was appointed Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Jan. 28, 1891. Since the Civil War he served on many Boards, charged with important special duties.

His marked characteristics were urbanity and kindness toward all with whom he came in contact, careful and conscientious performance of every duty with which he was charged. He was thoroughly well versed in his profession and possessed a full knowledge of all the numerous mechanical details in the Ordnance Department. He was an incessant and untiring worker and was active in the development of the modern arms and material used in the system of coast defences of the United States.

As a special mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the Ordnance Department will wear the customary badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 7, DEPT. COLORADO, APRIL 1, 1899.

1.—Lieut. William K. Graves, 7th Inf., A. D. C., is announced as Acting Adjutant General, Department of Colorado, during the temporary absence of Col. William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., U. S. A.

G. O. 5, OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FEB. 22, 1899.
Temporarily and until further orders, all duties on the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables and meats for consumption, are suspended at this port. Meats will include live cattle intended for immediate slaughter and supply of the markets.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 4, OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FEB. 15, 1899.

1.—Chinese residents at Pasay, Malabon and Paranaque will be permitted to enter the United States Military Lines with their personal property and effects for which they can properly account.

II.—Chinese merchants will be permitted to fly upon their vessels the Chinese Merchant flag, with yellow or white moon in center of red ground, which all United States troops are enjoined to have treated with due respect.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 61, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 4, 1899.
I.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following prices of clothing will be charged to the enlisted men of the Army, except as below indicated, until further orders: Khaki coats, \$1.50 each; Khaki trousers, four, \$1.10 per pair; Chambray shirts, 44c. each; gingham shirts, 25c. each; dark blue flannel shirts, 8 oz., \$1.75 each; russet shoes, \$2.12 per pair; cotton stockings, light quality, 5c. per pair; jean drawers, 28c. per pair; abdominal bandages, 23c. each. Similar clothing purchased in Manila and issued for service in the Phillipine Islands will be charged at cost or invoice prices.

II.—With the approval of the Acting Secretary of War, the following changes of stations of troops are ordered:

Headquarters and band of the 3d Cav., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Myer, Va.

Two troops of the 3d Cav., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

The Commanding General, Department of the East, will designate the troops to change stations and is charged with the necessary arrangements for the execution of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 20, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 4, 1899.
I.—By order of the Acting Secretary of War, the following ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the terms to be used by a disbursing officer in stating on the face of each check the specific object of the expenditure for which the same is drawn, under paragraph 597 of the Regulations, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1898.

Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York.
Sir: This office has received your letter of the 14th ultimo, calling attention to the variance in the construction by public officers of the regulations of the Department governing the issue of United States disbursing officers' checks, particularly the requirement to state on each check the object or purpose to which the avails are to be applied, furnishing several instances in illustration, and suggesting that further regulations more fully illustrating the manner of stating the object or purpose be issued.

In reply I have to inform you that it is not deemed practicable to furnish an illustration in the regulations for every object or purpose for which a check may be drawn in payment of public creditors under the various appropriations and appropriations not yet made or contemplated. The present regulations require a disbursing officer to "state on the face or back of each check the object or purpose to which the avails are to be applied." Such a statement may be made in brief form, but must clearly indicate the object of the expenditure, and disbursing officers generally do comply therewith.

It is thought a more effective way to secure observance of the regulations would be for you to report to this office whenever a disbursing officer hereafter fails to draw his checks properly after you shall have notified him of his error, giving name of officer, describing the check, and stating in what particular the regulations have not been complied with. Upon receipt of such report the necessary steps will be taken to cause the officer to comply with the regulations. Respectfully yours,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

II.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, Circular No. 57, Dec. 27, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Gratuitous Issue of Clothing.—Whenever articles of clothing of enlisted men have been destroyed upon recommendation of a medical officer to prevent contagion, a gratuitous issue of such articles of clothing will be made to the enlisted men to whom such clothing belonged, upon the certificate of an officer that the clothing was so destroyed upon the recommendation of the medical officer named.—(Decision Actg. Sec. War—217351 A. G. O.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 60, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 3, 1899.
I.—The following order of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, April 3, 1899.

It is fitting that in behalf of the nation tributes of honor be paid to the memories of the noble men who lost their lives in their country's service during the late war with Spain. It is the more fitting, inasmuch as in consonance with the spirit of our free institutions and in obedience to the most exalted promptings of patriotism, those who were sent to other shores to do battle for their country's honor under their country's flag, went freely from every quarter of our beloved land. Each soldier, each sailor, parting from home ties and putting behind him private interests in the presence of the stern emergency of unsought war with an alien foe, was an individual type of that devotion of the citizen to the State which makes our nation strong in unity and in action.

Those who died in another land left in many homes the undying memories that attend the heroic dead of all ages. It was fitting that with the advent of peace, won by their sacrifice, their bodies should be gathered with tender care and restored to home and kindred. This has been done with the dead of Cuba and Porto Rico. Those of the Philippines still rest where they fell, watched over by their surviving comrades, and crowned with the love of a grateful nation.

The remains of many brought to our shores have been delivered to their families for private burial. But for others of the brave officers and men who perished there has been reserved interment in ground sacred to the soldiers and sailors amid the tributes of military honor and national mourning they have so well deserved.

I therefore order:

That upon the arrival of the cortege at the National Cemetery at Arlington all proper military and naval honors shall be paid to the dead heroes; that suitable ceremonies shall attend their interment; that the customary salute of mourning be fired at the cemetery; and that on the same day at 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, the 6th day of April, the national ensign be displayed at half staff on all public buildings, forts, camps, and public vessels of the United States; and that at 12 o'clock noon of said day all the departments of the Government at Washington shall be closed.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

II.—The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, April 3, 1899.

The remains of officers and soldiers who lost their lives in the war with Spain during the operations in Cuba and Porto Rico, will be interred, with due and fitting ceremonies, in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., on Thursday, April 6, at 2 p. m. By direction of the President, all of the United States troops serving in the vicinity of Washington, together with the National Guard of the District of Columbia, will be assembled at Arlington on the date in question to participate in the funeral ceremonies.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 5, OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FEB. 22, 1899.

Suspends temporarily and until further orders, all duties on the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables and meats for consumption at Manila. Directs the U. S. military authorities at Iloilo to attend to the details necessary to put the tariff and internal revenue regulations in operation, adopting the methods now in use at Manila in so far as the same may be applicable.

Officers to conduct the civil affairs of the city and locality are detailed as follows: Maj. Theodore Sternberg, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., Assistant Treasurer; Capt. J. F. Evans, C. S., Collector of Customs; Ensign L. H. Everhart, U. S. N., Captain of the Port; Capt. E. E. Hatch, 18th U. S. Inf., Collector of Internal Revenue. These officers and all others who may be selected by the Commanding General of the United States forces at Iloilo for other necessary civil positions of administration, will be under the supervision of the Commanding General of that city.

G. O. 6, OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FEB. 27, 1899.

Adds to the U. S. Provisional Customs Tariff and Regulations "45% Bicycles and typewriters, per 100 kilos, 8.00 pesos."

G. O. 6, DEPT. PACIFIC & 8TH CORPS, FEB. 23, 1899.

I. For the present every enlisted man is required for duty with the organization to which he belongs, and no man will be permitted to leave it without the permission of his regimental commander or higher authority. This does not affect special duty men.

II. Until otherwise ordered the inhabitants of Manila will confine themselves to their homes after 7 o'clock in the evening, and at that hour the streets will be cleared by the police. Very active demonstrations will be made against incendiaries or suspected incendiaries who are discovered in any locality of the city.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, DEPT. PACIFIC & 8TH CORPS, FEB. 25, 1899.

The Provost and other guards performing duties within the city limits appear to have instructions which cause them to demand of native inhabitants a presentation of cedulas as a means of identification. These cedulas are being issued as rapidly as possible, but the action of the guards has made the appeals of the natives for them at the Office of Internal Revenue, so persistent, that it is impossible to take care of the crowds which assemble there to secure them. The guards will, for the present, cease to demand the presentation of these means of identification as a requisite to the movement of native inhabitants in and about the city.

HDQRS. DIVISION OF CUBA, MARCH 23, 1899.

Directs Judicial Courts or magistrates in the Island of Cuba to refuse to take cognizance of prosecutions for criminal acts committed by troops in active military service during the past war, whether belonging to Cuban or Spanish forces; and declares that no criminal responsibility shall attach to any person or persons for any act so committed.

Also all individuals invested with civil authority, whether by the Spanish Government or by the different Revolutionary organizations.

Individuals undergoing criminal trial, or who may now be confined for the commission of any act included in the foregoing articles, shall immediately be set at liberty, and all proceedings in such cases brought to a close.

HDQRS. DIVISION OF CUBA, MARCH 29, 1899.

Extends the provisions of previous decrees with regard to the collection of debts upon city and country properties until the 30th day of April, 1899.

G. O. 22, DIVISION CUBA, MARCH 30, 1899.

The regiments of the Regular Army in this division will be organized as provided in Sections 2, 3 and 4, G. O. 36, c. s., H. Q. A.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 19, DEPT. PINAR DEL RIO, MARCH 21, 1899.

1st Lieut. James C. Causey, 4th Virginia, A. D. C., is assigned and announced as Provost Marshal and Acting O. O. of the Department.

G. O. 23, DIVISION CUBA, MARCH 30, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all medical supplies, provisions and clothing, send by the Red Cross Society to the Island of Cuba; exclusively for charitable purposes, as well as all seeds and implements for hospital gardens, will be admitted free of duty.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., as a witness before the Court of Inquiry, in session at that city. (D. Cuba, March 28.)

Brig. Gen. O. H. Ernst, U. S. V., will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., and appear as a witness before the Court of Inquiry in session at that city. (D. Cuba, March 28.)

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., is assigned to the temporary command of the Department of the Missouri, in addition to his duties as Commanding General, Department of the Colorado. (W. D., March 30.)

The retirement from active service, March 30, 1899, of Brig. Gen. Edwin Y. Sumner, U. S. A., upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced. (W. D., March 30.)

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department, accompanied by Maj. L. H. Strother, U. S. Engineer Vois. (Captain, 22d Inf.), Alide-de-Camp, will proceed on public business to Washington, via Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 78, D. E., April 5.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. John A. Logan, A. G., U. S. V. (W. D., March 30.)

Capt. S. S. Paxton, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed on first transport leaving Manila to San Francisco, Cal., thence to his home. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 22.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M., U. S. A., is relieved from duty as assistant to the general superintendent of Army Transport Service, New York City, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M., and as Q. M. at Governors Island, including the post of Fort Columbus, to relieve Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, A. Q. M., U. S. V., of those duties. (W. D., March 30.)

So much of par. 61, S. O. 73, March 20, 1899, W. D., as directs Maj. John L. Clem, Q. M., U. S. A., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, for duty is revoked. Maj. Clem, on being relieved of his duties at Portland, Oregon, will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty as Q. M., to relieve Maj. John W. Fullman, Q. M., U. S. A. (W. D., March 31.)

So much of par. 50, S. O. 65, March 20, 1899, W. D., as directs Capt. William M. Ekin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., to relieve Capt. Charles M. Forrest, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at Aniston, Ala., is revoked. (W. D., March 31.)

Capt. William M. Ekin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and proceed thence to Manila, on the transport sailing about April 15, 1899, and on arrival report to the Commanding General for duty as A. Q. M. (W. D., March 31.)

Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M., U. S. A., having reported, is hereby assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and as Quartermaster at Governors Island, including the post of Fort Columbus, to relieve Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, A. Q. M., U. S. V., of those duties. (S. O. 76, D. E., April 3.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (D. Cuba, March 21.)

Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of Havana, and will report to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, C. Q. M. of the division, for assignment. (D. Cuba, March 21.)

Capt. Edward C. McDowell, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Santa Clara, for assignment. (D. Cuba, March 26.)

Maj. James L. Wilson, Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Chief Q. M. of the Division, for assignment. (D. Cuba, March 26.)

Post Q. M. Sgt. Albert Kalb, U. S. A., will report, on the day of sailing of the transport Charles Nelson, to 2d Lt. Alfred Aloë, 18th Inf., Q. M. and Commissary on that transport, for duty during the voyage to Manila. (D. Cal., March 25.)

Capt. James S. Michael, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty under the orders of the Chief Q. M. of the division. (D. Cuba, March 28.)

Sick leave, two months, is granted Capt. Ulysses G. Alexander, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 13th U. S. Inf.). (W. D., April 5.)

Post Q. M. Sgt. John H. Supple, is assigned to the Post near Pinar del Rio. (D. P. d. R., March 20.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Philip Mothersill, C. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba, for duty as Chief Commissary. (D. Cuba, March 21.)

Comy. Sergt. Diederich B. Borstleemann (appointed April 1, 1899, from Sergeant Major, 1st U. S. Art.), will be sent to the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, near Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., April 3.)

Maj. J. C. Mulligan, Chief C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in this division. (D. Cuba, March 28.)

Maj. Sidney A. Cloman, C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Comy. and A. A. Q. M. on the transport Scandia, relieving Capt. Albert S. Brookes, C. S., U. S. V. (2d Lt. 18th U. S. Inf.). Capt. Brookes will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty with 18th Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 24.)

Capt. S. B. Bootes, C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to temporary duty as Commissary 1st Brigade, 2d Division, to date from Feb. 5, 1899; in addition to his duties in charge of the issues of subsistence to Spanish prisoners of war. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 18.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, Chief Surg., U. S. V. (Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.), is relieved from further station at Fort Douglas, Utah. (W. D., March 30.)

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe and Newport News, Va., Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., and Greenville, S. C., for the purpose of inspecting the medical department at those stations. (W. D., March 30.)

A. A. Surg. George C. Girard, U. S. A., to proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (D. G., March 30.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. Ralph L. Taylor, U. S. A. (D. Cuba, March 21.)

A. A. Surg. John A. Murtagh, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. 24th Inf., to accompany the battalion of that regiment to San Francisco, Cal. (D. Colo., March 27.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A. (D. March 27.)

Capt. M. W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C., to appear as a witness before the Court of Inquiry at the Lemon Building, in that city. (D. I., March 29.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Maj. William Stephenson, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V. (S. O. 75, D. E., April 1.)

Leave to include April 12, 1899, is granted A. A. Surg. William Alden, U. S. A. (W. D., March 31.)

A. A. Surg. George K. Sims, U. S. A., will accompany the Battalion, 6th U. S. Art., to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. (W. D., March 31.)

A. A. Surg. C. M. Drake, U. S. A., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the C. O., Battery E, 1st U. S. Art., to accompany that battery to Manila. (W. D., March 31.)

A. A. Surg. Charles Fitzpatrick, U. S. A., will report in person to Maj. William J. Wakeman, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., attending surgeon, and examiner of recruits in Philadelphia for duty as his assistant. (W. D., March 31.)

Leave for seven days is granted Asst. Surg. W. J. Calvert. (Fort McHenry, March 30.)

Capt. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Savannah, Ga., for duty pertaining to the muster out of Volunteer troops. (W. D., April 1.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of Acting Asst. Surgs., U. S. A., are ordered: Charles Norton Barney,

tension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. R. L. Taylor, U. S. A. (D. P. R., March 17.)
 A. A. Surg. William S. Terberry, U. S. A., will report to Maj. M. C. Wyeth, Surg., U. S. A., Medical Supply Officer, Division of Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 28.)
 A. A. Surg. H. B. Wilkinson, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. Military Hospital No. 1, Havana. (D. Cuba, March 28.)
 Hosp. Stwd. Harry L. Kolseth will report to the Surgeon, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., for duty. (D. S. C., March 31.)
 A. A. Surg. E. F. Cabada, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., of the Provost Guard Detachment, Cienfuegos, for duty. (D. S. C., March 31.)
 A. A. Surg. Harry M. James, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., of the 6th Ohio, at Trinidad, Cuba, for duty. (D. S. C., March 31.)
 Maj. L. M. Mans, Surg., will proceed to Washington to report as witness before Court of Inquiry. (Fort Hamilton, April 4.)
 1st Lieut. Henry Page, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed Health Officer of the Pueblo San Jose, Corregidor Island, in addition to his duties at the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 20.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for four days, to take effect March 30, is granted Maj. Robert B. Huston, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., March 29.)
 Leave for ten days, to take effect about April 17, is granted Maj. T. P. Varney, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., April 6.)
 Maj. Moses R. Doyon, Addl. Paymr., will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., and pay Co. C, U. S. Engrs., to include muster of March 31, 1899. (S. O. 50, D. E., April 7.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the division, is granted Maj. F. J. McGrath, Engineer Officer, U. S. V. (D. Cuba, March 21.)
 1st Lieut. R. W. Hardenbergh, Co. E, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., will report for duty to his regimental commander at Cienfuegos, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 24.)
 2d Lieut. J. F. Nourse, Co. B, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., will report for duty to his company commander at Pinar del Rio, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 24.)
 Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C. E., U. S. A., will proceed from Oswego to Syracuse, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of the garbage plant recently erected at Syracuse, N. Y., by Mr. Cyrus C. Currier. (W. D., March 30.)
 2d Lieut. William P. Wooten, C. E., U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Co. A, Battalion of Engrs., U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 25.)
 Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, U. S. V., Chief Engineer Officer of the Department, will proceed with Maj. Goodale's battalion of the 23d U. S. Inf. to the port of Cebu. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 26.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on business connected with the manufacture and tests of powders. (W. D., April 1.)
 Leave for one month, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, C. O. O., U. S. V. (D. Cuba, March 28.)
 Maj. John McClellan, C. O. O., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in this division. (D. Cuba, March 28.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. C. H. Martin, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, to Guantamano, Cuba, on duty in connection with the construction of telegraph lines. (D. S. March 16.)
 1st Lieut. C. M. Duffy, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, now near Clego de Avila, will proceed to that town, for temporary duty. (D. Cuba, March 24.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain John Anthony Randolph, U. S. A., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (W. D., March 31.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.
 During the absence on leave of 2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., Fort Meade, S. D., the duties assigned him in par. 3, S. O. 161, series of 1898, D. D., will be performed by Captain O. J. Brown, 1st Cav., who will inspect beef cattle delivered at the Rosebud Indian Agency, S. D., and also witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at said Agency. (D. D., March 23.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

Sick leave for one month, with permission of the Division Commander to go to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d U. S. Cav. (D. Santa Clara, March 24.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Capt. F. O. Johnson, 3d Cav., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Myer, March 30.)
 Corp. C. H. Eoff, H, 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 3.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

2d Lieut. L. R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., will proceed from Boise Barracks to Fort Sherman, Idaho, for temporary duty, to relieve Capt. C. P. George, 10th Inf. (D. Colo., March 25.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th U. S. Cav., will assume the duties of Chief Mustering Officer for Michigan. (W. D., April 1.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted Capt. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav. (D. P. R., March 20.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th U. S. Cav., is assigned to duty for a period of 14 days at Fort Myer, Va. (W. D., April 1.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th U. S. Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., March 31.)

2d Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th U. S. Cav., is transferred from Troop A to Troop E of that regiment. (W. D., April 5.)

So much of par. 40, S. O. 73, March 29, 1899, W. D., as directs 2d Lieut. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav., upon completion of his examination, to return to his proper station, is amended so as to direct Lieut. Anderson to proceed to Augusta, Ga., so duty as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., April 5.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY CARROLL.

2d Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav., will proceed from Havana to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, for assignment. (D. Cuba, March 21.)

2d Lieut. Robert B. Powers, 7th U. S. Cav., is transferred from Troop D to Troop F, of that regiment. (W. D., April 1.)

2d Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav., will report to the C. O., post near Pinar del Rio, for duty with Troop C, 7th Cav. (D. P. R., March 22.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis, 8th Cav., Acting Insp. Gen. of the Department, will proceed to Spokane and Seattle, Wash., and inspect the money accounts of all disbursing officers stationed in those cities. (D. Colo., March 28.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

An ordinary leave until June 1, 1899, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th Cav. (W. D., April 5.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th Cav., has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1899. (W. D., April 5.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Maj. John L. Tierman, 1st U. S. Art., will join the Light Artillery battalion at San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., April 1.)
 Light Battery E, 1st U. S. Art., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will stand relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to Manila, P. I., via San Francisco, April 6. This movement is a permanent change of station, but only 24 selected battery horses will be taken. (D. M., March 29.)
 Leave, seven days, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry E. Smith, 1st Art., to take effect on conclusion of his examination for promotion at Fort Monroe, Va. (D. G., April 4.)
 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st U. S. Art., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for duty with Battery E, 11th U. S. Art. (W. D., April 3.)

2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art., is at his own request relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty. (W. D., April 5.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

2d Lieut. B. C. Gilbert, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md. (D. Cuba, March 21.)

The retirement from active service, March 31, 1899, of Maj. John W. Dillenback, 2d U. S. Art., upon his own application, after over 30 years' service, is announced. (W. D., March 31.)

Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., upon his arrival in Havana, will report to Maj. John B. Guthrie, U. S. A., as assistant in the inspection and correction of records of Volunteer regiments. (D. Cuba, March 28.)

Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. appointed for the trial of 1st Lieut. John M. Neal, 4th Cav. (D. Cal., March 27.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d U. S. Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., thence to Cleveland, Ohio, on business pertaining to the construction of a range and position finder. (W. D., April 3.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL J. B. RAWLES.

Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Art., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Maj. John L. Tierman, 1st U. S. Art., relieved. (W. D., March 31.)

Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Art., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. Adam Siaker, 6th U. S. Art., relieved. (W. D., April 1.)

2d Lieut. Harry L. James, 3d U. S. Art., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., for recruiting duty. (W. D., April 3.)

The headquarters, staff and band, 3d U. S. Art., now at Alcatraz Island, will return to Angel Island, Cal., for station. (D. Cal., March 31.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Sergt. J. J. Hackley, L, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Commissary Sergeant at Fort Mott. (Battery Point, Del., March 31.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., and 2d Lieut. James B. Mitchell, 4th Art., they being the only officers available, is appointed to meet at Battery Point, Del., to take the action required by A. R. 84, with regard to the public property and funds for which the late Capt. William Everett, 4th Art., was responsible. (S. O. 74, D. E., March 31.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. C. S. Haight, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, March 28.)

2d Lieut. C. S. Haight, 4th Art., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort McHenry, March 30.)

Capt. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art., is detailed to make estimate of market value of Post Exchange. (Fort Monroe, March 31.)

2d Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th Art., is appointed Commissary, Ordnance, and Signal Officer, Adjutant and Summary Court Officer. (Fort Constitution, April 1.)

Leave for 15 days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Hanson B. Black, 4th Art. (D. E., April 4.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. A. C. Joyner, H, 4th Art., took place with military honors at Fort Monroe on April 1.

2d Lieut. W. S. Hase, 4th Art., is appointed Q. M., Commissary and Signal Officer. (Sheridan Point, April 5.)

2d Lieut. G. A. Nugent, 4th Art., is appointed Post Commissary. (Fort Trumbull, April 1.)

Par. 34, S. O. 66, March 21, 1899, W. D., relieving 2d Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th U. S. Art., from mustering duty is revoked. Lieut. Guignard will continue on the duties assigned him in par. 54, S. O. 12, Jan. 16, 1899, W. D. (W. D., April 3.)

2d Lieut. W. F. Hase, 4th Art., is appointed Summary Court and Recruiting Officer. (Sheridan Point, April 6.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

2d Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, 5th Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Hancock, April 1.)

Corp. H. Brazel, C, 5th Art., is detailed assistant to Post Q. M. Sergeant. (Fort Hancock, March 20.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S., and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. T. R. Adams, 5th Art. (D. P. R., March 21.)

Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., is detailed member of Exchange Council. (Fort Hamilton, March 29.)

2d Lieut. C. P. Summerall, 5th Art., having reported at these headquarters too late to join Light Battery E, 5th Art. (to which assigned for duty), before its departure from New York for San Francisco, en route to the Philippine Islands, will proceed to San Francisco, and there report for duty with the battery. (D. E., April 4.)

2d Lieut. P. H. Wilbur, 5th Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Hancock, March 31.)

Corp. H. Albert and W. R. Willis, M, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. M. G. Spinks, 5th Art., is assigned to temporary duty with Battery N. (Fort Hamilton, March 31.)

2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., is attached to Battery H. Sergeant. R. Bonney, A, 5th Art., is relieved as Exchange Steward. (Fort Hamilton, April 5.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

1st Lieut. William F. Hancock, 6th U. S. Art., will report to Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg., U. S. A., president of the Examining Board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., March 30.)

2d Lieut. William F. Hase, 6th U. S. Art., is transferred to the 4th U. S. Art., Battery K. (W. D., March 31.)

2d Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th Art., is relieved from duty in charge of the Post Exchange, and Capt. Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., is appointed in his stead. (G. O. 22, Art. School, March 31.)

Batteries A, I, K and N, 6th Art., are now en route to Honolulu, via San Francisco. Batteries B, C, E, F, H, L, M and O, to Manila, via San Francisco.

2d Lieut. C. C. Carter, 6th Art., is attached for duty to Battery N. (Fort McHenry, March 30.)

Corp. W. M. Waldron and Pvt. C. A. Smith, A, 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

To enable them to comply with S. O. 63, par. 3, D. E., March 17, 1899, Batteries I and K, 6th Art., are relieved from Fort Monroe, to take effect April 4. (G. O. 25, Art. School)

Capt. A. S. Cummings, 6th Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Monroe, March 31.)

1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 6th Art., is assigned to Light Battery D of that regiment. (W. D., April 5.)

1st Lieut. E. A. Millar, 6th Art., Alde, will accompany Brig. Gen. Williston, U. S. V., to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. (D. P. R., March 20.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., March 31.)

Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Inf., will report to Maj. Follett A. Whitney, 6th U. S. Inf., Recruiting Officer, New York City, for recruiting duty, until needed to conduct recruits to Porto Rico. (W. D., March 30.)

Maj. Charles L. Davis, 11th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment in the Dept. of Porto Rico. (W. D., April 1.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The retirement from active service of Col. John N. Andrews, 12th U. S. Inf., at his own request, having served more than 40 years, is announced. (W. D., April 1.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf. (S. O. 74, D. E., March 31.)

Sergt. L. Murray, F, 13th Inf., will conduct an insane soldier to the insane asylum. (Fort Columbus, March 30.)

2d Lieut. A. C. Read, 13th Inf., is relieved from command of Co. H and will join his proper company. (Fort Porter, March 30.)

2d Lieut. G. D. Arrowsmith, 13th Inf., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Niagara, —)

1st Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is detailed as Adjutant, 3d Battalion. (13th Inf., Fort Porter, April 1.)

Corp. E. Bowen, L, 13th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

1st Lieut. D. E. Nolan, 13th Inf., is detailed Signal Officer. (Fort Niagara, April 2.)

Leave one month is granted Capt. Woodbridge Geary, 13th Inf.

(For Continuation of the Army, See Page 758.)

as Acting Inspector General, 1st Separate Brigade, 2d Army Corps, and will join his regiment. (W. D., March 30.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank W. Howell, 2d U. S. Inf., is extended seven days. (W. D., April 3.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. William E. P. French, 3d U. S. Inf., will report to Maj. Follett A. Whitney, 6th U. S. Inf., Recruiting Officer, New York City, for temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., April 1.)

So much of Par. 64, S. O. 73, March 20, 1899, W. D., as directs Capt. William Gerlach, 3d U. S. Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is revoked. (W. D., April 3.)

Lieut. Col. Abram A. Harbach, 3d Inf., en route to join his regiment in the Philippines Islands, is assigned to temporary duty at The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., with the battalion of recruits pending assignment to transports sailing for Manila. (D. Cal., March 27.)

Capt. William Gerlach, 3d Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., U. S. A., president of the Examining Board, at St. Paul, Minn., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., April 3.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

The order directing 1st Lieut. J. C. Castner, 4th U. S. Inf., to accompany the Cook's Inlet Exploring Expedition, is revoked. He will proceed to San Francisco. (W. D., March 30.)

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Col. Stark, secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons, has issued notice that the meeting, which had been postponed because of the war, will take place in Kansas City, May 24 to 26, inclusive. All surgeons who served with volunteers now mustered out are invited to take part.

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A London correspondent says: "A distinguished military authority on the Civil War, Colonel Henderson, told me yesterday that he was surprised that we did not promote our young West Point officers rapidly, as had been done with splendid results in our Civil War on both sides, and still more successfully in the war against Mexico."

GENERAL WHEELER'S STATEMENT.

It is significant that General Wheeler nowhere in his statement recently published, refers to his message to General Lawton asking for reinforcements, yet General Lawton testified to this under oath before the War Investigating Commission. The interesting part of the statement refers to the engagement of July 1, where he insists that he was in actual command during the day and intimates that he directed the fight of the cavalry division by giving General Sumner orders. Army officers have commented rather freely on this part of the statement and referred particularly to the conduct of General Wheeler with reference to General Sumner. In the various reports of the day's actions no mention whatever is made of the fact that General Wheeler was in active command, though it is known that he did assume command after the capture of San Juan Hill and made the report of the engagement of the cavalry division, thus relieving General Sumner of that duty. Inspector General Breckinridge very freely credits General Sumner with the command of the cavalry division and General Sumner himself, while under oath before the Court of Inquiry, recently testified that he was placed in command of the cavalry division on the afternoon of June 30, and remained in command until 5 P. M. July 1, when General Wheeler relieved him of the command. Inspector General Breckinridge in his report says: "After some firing, soon after 9 a. m. Wheeler's division was put in march toward Santiago. At the first stream called the Aguadores, it crossed the stream and turned toward the right, under the direction of General Sumner, who was in command at that time, owing to General Wheeler's illness." Continuing his remarks, he says: "At about 1 o'clock General Wheeler arrived at the crossing, and after a brief stay proceeded on the road toward San Juan with his staff, obtaining a good view of the troops as they were ascending San Juan Hill in the final stage of the battle, and soon afterwards reached the command." From this statement it would appear that General Wheeler was in the rear of his troops and not leading them up the heights of San Juan, as one might infer from his statement on the subject. In another part of his report General Breckinridge again refers to General Sumner, saying: "Among the general officers whose names I have not seen among those promoted who participated in this engagement may I be permitted to mention General Sumner who commanded the division of dismounted cavalry on July 1."

Col. Roosevelt, in his article in Scribner's Magazine for April, on the San Juan fight, gives full credit to General Sumner for the command of the cavalry division. He refers several times to the fact that General Sumner was in command of that division. In this connection it has been learned at the War Department that General Sumner made a report to General Shafter of the operations of that day. An Army officer, who was closely connected with General Sumner, is authority for the following details concerning the relieving of Gen. Wheeler of the command. It was the day before the first of July, and General Shafter summoned General Sumner to him and told him to take command of the cavalry division. General Wheeler was then ill in his tent. Under orders from General Shafter, General Sumner proceeded to General Wheeler's tent and informed General Wheeler that he had been directed by General Shafter to relieve him of the command of the cavalry division. At the same time General Sumner took with him from General Wheeler's headquarters all but two of General Wheeler's staff, and they attended him throughout the operations of the next day. General Wheeler did get to the front about noon of that day, and General Shafter learning that he was with the troops directed him to resume command of the division.

A controversy which has been waged for several months between the advocates and opponents of the plan to transfer the course in naval architecture established at Annapolis by Naval Constructor Hobson, two years ago, to some American scientific institute, has been suddenly terminated by the decision of the Navy Department to revert to the old policy of educating abroad naval Cadets intended for the Corps of Construction. Several months ago, it was proposed by Adm. Hichborn to have young men, chosen from each year's graduating class at the Naval Academy, sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where a course in marine architecture exists in every way suitable, it is said, to the needs of proper instruction for young constructors. The president of this institution presented a plan of education extending over a period of three years in every way acceptable to the Secretary owing to serious opposition by line officers to removing the course from Annapolis that the proposition was abandoned. Congress having failed to appropriate necessary sums for the construction of buildings required for the course at Annapolis, it has become necessary to abandon the course at Annapolis after June next. Two of the Cadets are to be assigned to Glasgow University for the course in naval architecture there; two will be sent to Paris, and two others have determined to remain in the line, and are to be sent to sea. Orders to this effect will be issued by the Department next week.

Ensign J. L. Sticht, U. S. N., is in command of the captured Spanish gunboat Alvarado, which was ordered April 8 to leave the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., where she will be put out of commission and be extensively overhauled and repaired. Lieut. E. A. Anderson has command of the Sandoval, and was ordered to proceed to Portsmouth at the same time.

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THE SITUATION AT LUZON.

The shifty Aguinaldo is evidently a disciple of Gen. Pope, and believes in having his headquarters in the saddle. The ease and rapidity with which he transfers himself from one field of action to another prolongs a contest which it was hoped to bring to a speedy conclusion. The well-planned campaign by which the Filipinos were to have been brought to bay miscarried, owing to the difficulties of the country and the separated brigades which were to take the enemy in flank or rear were united for a direct attack. The Filipino forces seemed to yield to our heavy blows only to rebound with an elasticity which compelled a repeated renewal of the stroke. Still, at each blow a distinct impression was made, and in the end they were broken up into what appear to be nothing more than detached guerilla bands. They have certainly made a very stubborn fight, and one that shows why it was that the Spaniards had such difficulty with them. They have compelled a display of vigor and resolution on the part of our troops which has won the admiration of the world and shown how strong America is in undeveloped possibilities for war.

Our soldiers of the Regular Army are doing excellent work, and the Volunteers of a year ago, under the training of educated soldiers, and the conditions of war, have become the veterans of to-day. Indeed, those in Manila have had more training than the Regular regiments there, which are largely composed of new men.

The problem before us in the Island of Luzon is undoubtedly a difficult one, but none need doubt that we shall solve it satisfactorily. It is unfortunate that we should have been compelled to follow the course we have with the inhabitants of that island, for, aside from a few ambitious leaders, there is really no antagonism of interests between us. No one who understands our form of government and our people can doubt that we should be glad to give the islanders all the self-government they are fitted for, and to rid ourselves as speedily as possible of the details of local administration in the Philippines. The unfortunate situation in which we find ourselves is undoubtedly due to a misunderstanding of our spirit and purposes—a misunderstanding which has been fostered in the interest of ambitious men. The differences of race, the differences of religion and the prejudices of education have all been taken advantage of to embroil us with a people with whom we should be at peace.

The trouble originates in part, if not chiefly, from the difficulty we find under our free system of government of presenting a united front to a foreign people. And then we found ourselves in the beginning in a situation which seemed to compel us to give a measure of encouragement to Aguinaldo and his followers, which cultivated in them undue confidence in their ability to drive us into the sea. They have mistaken tolerance for timidity, and have followed the rule of vigorous action against us, with the idea that they could thus discourage our disposition to rule in the Orient. Instead of that they have forced us into a position which closes all paths to us except that of conquest, and silenced the outcries at home of all but the most inveterate growlers at imperialism and expansion. Thus its enemies at home and abroad seem to be working together, as the enemies of American progress and expansion usually have done, to bring about the very result they deprecate.

The Oriental appreciates strength, and the proof we are giving the Filipinos of our capacity to lay a heavy hand upon those who oppose our purposes will in the end assist to a better understanding. When the opportunity comes to see the other side of our character, they will be in less danger of mistaking good nature and tolerance for weakness. There is certainly the making of a fine people in the ten million inhabitants of the Philippine Islands if they can be brought under the control of power sufficiently centralizing to secure unity of interest and sufficiently liberal to develop individual and tribal independence. The dream of such a result may seem too hopeful, and it will afford us occupation for at least a generation to come. The first step to it is evi-

dently the conquest of the Island of Luzon, and to that our brave soldiers are directing themselves with an energy and singleness of purpose which characterizes the American in whatever he undertakes in earnest.

SMOKELESS POWDER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Three thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles have lately been shipped by the War Department for the use of the Volunteer regiments now in command of Gen. Otis at Manila. These regiments throughout the campaign have been equipped with the old Springfield .45 caliber, using black powder, and have proved most effective at short range against the enemy. Unlike the serious disadvantages found in the use of the older weapon with black powder during the Santiago campaign, no fault seems to have been encountered with this type of weapon at Manila, where reports show the Volunteers have made most effective use of it. This is ascribed by ordinance officers in Washington to the fact that a greater part of the fighting done there has been at shorter ranges where the larger bullet proved most disastrous whenever it made a target of the insurgents. Its stopping or killing effect has always been regarded high, but at long range fire it of course cannot be classed with the new Army gun and smokeless powder cartridges. In addition to the arms already on their way to Gen. Otis, 5,000 stacks are at the Benicia Arsenal awaiting his orders. Should he cable that they are required, shipments will at once be made to him. It is not believed, however, that at present any great necessity exists for forwarding additional stands of small arms, and the supply on hand with that en route is sufficient for any emergencies that may arise. An abundance of ammunition of all classes is also at Manila, but in order to maintain the reserve supply there of large proportion and to meet any deficiency that might possibly exist as a result of the recent active fighting by the American troops additional shipments will be sent forward by the next transports leaving from the west coast. Never within recent years has there been a larger ammunition supply available for all calibers and types of ordnance than now exists. Anticipating that there might be demand for large quantities, the ordinance officers some months ago made contracts which have been fulfilled with remarkable rapidity.

The new contracts awarded this week will add greatly to the supply and later other bids will undoubtedly be called for further increasing the small arm stock of ammunition. These contracts provide for a supply of 8,000,000 rounds of smokeless powder ammunition for the .45 caliber Springfield arm. Three bids were filed from the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company, and the Chester Arms Company, all at \$23.80 per thousand. As the bids were in all respects equal, the awards were proportioned as follows: 3,000,000 to the Union Metallic Company, 3,000,000 rounds to the Chester Company, and 2,000,000 rounds to the United States Company. This large supply of ammunition will be shipped in quantities as the occasion may require to the Philippine Islands for the use of the Volunteer regiments which as a rule are all equipped with the Springfield arm, and at present using black powder against an enemy armed with the small caliber arm and using smokeless powder. Improvements in the Krag-Jorgensen guns continue to be suggested and considered by the Ordnance Department of the Army. Wherever devices are presented bearing indications of value they are given careful examination and if promising probable usefulness they will be adopted and applied. No report has yet been made on the result of the test being made of the rimless cartridge, but so far experiments seem to show the advantage of the invention. A new load clip presented by a Hartford firm, by which the magazine may be loaded at once by one movement is also being considered and promises to be successful. Recently a new wind gauge for the Krag-Jorgensen has been adopted and will be immediately applied to all arms of the service.

THE NEW CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The President has appointed Col. Adelbert R. Buffington Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, with rank of Brigadier General, to succeed Gen. D. W. Flagler, deceased. Col. Buffington was the second ranking officer of his corps, and has two years and three months to serve on the active list. The choice of Gen. Flagler's successor lay between Col. Buffington and Maj. Charles Shaler, one of the younger officers of the Ordnance Department of high attainments in his special work. From the serious consideration given to Maj. Shaler's name there is every probability that he will be Col. Buffington's successor.

Col. Buffington was born in Virginia and appointed to the Military Academy in 1856 from Virginia, coming from that part of the State which is now West Virginia. He became a Lieutenant at the beginning of the Civil War. Being from the South he was strongly urged to join the Confederacy, but he resisted all such appeals. He became a Captain before the close of the war. Aside from a short service as a topographical engineer, he has been continuously in the Ordnance Corps. His name is connected with a number of improvements in ordnance. He was the designer of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage, and also designed the field gun carriage for use by the United States Army. His promotion will make Lieut. Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt a Colonel, Maj. James W. Reilly a Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. David A. Lyle a Major, and Lieut. George W. Burr, a Captain. A sketch of Col. Buffington's military career, prepared at the War Department, says in part: "Col. Buffington is a gentleman

of unblemished character, and of the highest professional attainments. The fact that he remained loyal to the Union in the trying days of 1861-65 among his other good qualities doubtless commanded him to the President for this preferment."

FUNERAL OF THE SOLDIER DEAD.

Arlington holds in its sacred bosom heroes of many battles, but never in its history has there been a more impressive scene than that witnessed this week when the bodies of the soldiers who gave their lives for their country in Cuba were placed beneath the sod with appropriate services in which the highest officials of the nation participated. The entire National Guard of the District of Columbia, the artillery stationed at the Washington Barracks and the cavalry detachment at Fort Myer were present to render appropriate honors to the dead. The funeral services proper began shortly after 2 o'clock. At this time the President, members of his Cabinet, the staff officers on duty in Washington, and many of the higher officials of the Government were on hand to witness the ceremony from a large grandstand, which had been erected for the occasion. This was elaborately decorated with the national colors interspersed with mourning badges, and stood in sight of the dead arranged in long rows over the newly made graves. With bowed heads and sorrowing faces the assembled officers heard the beautiful services of the Episcopal Church rendered in measured tones by Post Chaplain C. W. Freeland, of Fort Monroe, assisted by the Rev. Father McGee, who consecrated with reverent hands the graves of those soldiers who died in the Catholic faith. Then came the three volleys fired above the graves by three companies of the 4th and 5th Artillery and last of all the deep mournful tune of the bugler sounding taps, marking the last sleep of the soldier in arms.

Each casket as it rested across the brink of the grave was flag draped. No particular order was observed in the disposition of the remains, except that the caskets containing the bodies of Capt. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf.; Lieut. William Wood, 12th Inf.; Lieut. L. I. Barnett, 9th Inf.; Lieut. R. S. Tubman, 6th Inf., and Lieut. Francis Creighton, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps were detached from the rest and aligned at the head of the row of graves immediately in front of the platform, where the Presidential party was seated. Several of these were to be removed at once to cemeteries at the late homes of the deceased officers and others will be interred in the section of the cemetery set apart for officers. The ground in which the dead were interred in Arlington is in reality one of the most beautiful spots of all the national cemeteries. In all there were received from the two funeral trains the bodies of 336 officers and men. Of these fully 70 per cent. are identified, but the others are either wholly unknown or they are known only as having belonged to certain companies or regiments. Col. Guenther, of the 4th Artillery, was in charge of the whole ceremony. The names of the dead were published in the Army and Navy Journal some time ago.

Information received at the War Department during the past week indicates that the Government hospital ship Relief will arrive at Manila not later than April 12. The understanding is that the Relief will probably not remain long in the Orient, but will soon return to the United States, going to San Francisco with the most urgent cases among the troops in the Philippines. The Relief has accommodations for 250 patients, so that on the return trip she will be able to bring back a large number of the men wounded in the several engagements with the insurgents. The Missouri and the Aid, both hospital ships, are still at Havann, but are expected to return soon to the United States with sick and convalescent soldiers from Cuba. The executive officer of the Relief cabled the Surgeon General April 6 from Singapore her arrival there with all well on board.

The Government Printing Office has just published a second edition of a book of very timely worth, entitled "International Law," a manual based on lectures delivered at the Naval War College by the late Dr. Freeman Snow, of Harvard, in the course arranged by Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N. This volume is prepared and arranged for publication by the direction of the Navy Department by Comdr. C. H. Stockton, U. S. Navy, who furnishes the preface, in which he states that this duty has been imposed upon him by the death of Dr. Snow. Comdr. Stockton says: "It is believed that anything that adds to the increased dissemination of the rules and usages of international law will strengthen its authority and extend its practice, and thus lead when the occasion arises to the creation of safe precedents by officers of the Navy."

There is little expectation on the part of the Naval Ordnance Bureau that the two leading firms now supplying the Navy with armor plate will submit bids under the recent circular letter issued by the Navy Department calling for proposals for furnishing 24,000 tons of armor. Under this circular the Government is limited to paying \$400 a ton for certain armor, and \$300 a ton for another class. There is one firm, however, whose plant, it is thought, could be enlarged within a year so as to render it capable of manufacturing the high-grade of plate required for the Navy, and the probabilities seem strong that a bid may be presented by this company with a supplemental proviso that it be allowed time to enlarge its plant. The enormous amount of armor involved as well as the amount of money, may, it is thought, encourage this firm to undertake the whole contract at terms acceptable to the Navy Department.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Colonel Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 513, NAVY DEPT., MARCH 27, 1899.
Publishes the regulations established, regarding the procedure in interchanging visits between naval officers and officials connected with the administration of the islands or groups of islands now occupied by the United States forces, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of April 1, 1899, page 725.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 31.—No orders.
APRIL 1.—Comdr. W. W. Mead, from command of the Marblehead to home and wait orders.

Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, to command the Marblehead, taking passage in the Montgomery, April 8.

Lieut. F. A. Wilner, from Navy Yard, Boston, to the Wabash, as Executive Officer.

Acting Gunner D. Hepburn, from the Chicago and to duty at Torpedo Station.

Asst. Paymr. C. W. Penrose, from the Scindia to the Brutus.

Ensign J. J. Raby, from the Scindia to the Nero.

Paymr. W. W. Barry, to the Scindia at once.

Naval Cadet D. E. Theleen, from the Resolute to the Naval Academy, May 10, for examination for final graduation.

Naval Cadet C. T. Owens, from the Indiana to Naval Academy for final graduation.

The following Naval Cadets have been detached from the vessels given after their respective names, and will report to the Naval Academy, May 10, for examination for final graduation: R. W. Henderson, Brooklyn; I. F. Landis, Buffalo; A. C. Owen, New York; W. C. Asserson, Iowa; A. J. Hepburn, Iowa; H. P. Perrill, New York; H. E. Yarnell, Buffalo; O. D. Duncan, New York; A. S. C. Smith, Princeton; W. McDowell, Eagle; H. Williams, Iowa; A. H. McCarthy, Iowa; W. M. Falconer, Panther; F. R. Holman, Texas; D. F. Boyd, Jr., Brooklyn; W. R. Sexton, Buffalo; V. S. Houston, Iowa; J. W. Grimes, Iowa; G. Chase, Texas; C. R. Miller, Buffalo; O. G. Murfin, Iowa; T. G. Hart, Indiana; W. R. White, Buffalo; L. M. Overstreet, Buffalo; W. H. Reynolds, Texas; N. L. Jones, Alliance; A. W. Preseay, Panther; A. Kauz, Annapolis; C. S. Kempf, Buffalo; D. S. Mahony, Buffalo; H. L. Collins, Iowa; L. C. Richardson, New York; A. T. Graham, Iowa; W. D. Leahy, Castine; E. C. Keenan, Indiana; G. Van Orden, Marblehead.

Paymaster's Clerk T. W. Arms, appointed for duty at Navy Yard, Boston.

Paymaster's Clerk Thos. Gregory, appointed for duty at Navy Yard, League Island.

APRIL 3.—Comdr. W. Goodwin, from command of the Lehigh, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Colahan, order of March 24, detaching him from the Chicago to home and wait orders, modified. To Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieut. H. Hutchins, when the Montgomery falls in with vessels of North Atlantic Station, detached from the Montgomery and immediately to such vessel as Commander-in-Chief may designate.

Lieut. W. P. White, when the Montgomery falls in with the Indiana, detached from the Indiana and immediately to the Montgomery.

Ensign A. E. Kalbach, when the Montgomery falls in with Brooklyn, detached from Brooklyn and immediately to Montgomery as W. and D.

Ensign L. C. Palmer, when Montgomery falls in with New York, detached from New York and immediately to Montgomery as W. and D.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn, when Montgomery falls in with New York, detached from Montgomery and immediately to New York as W. and D.

Lieut. W. R. M. Field, when Montgomery falls in with Indiana, detached from Montgomery and immediately to Indiana.

Paymaster's Clerk F. C. Adams, appointed for duty as Chief Clerk to General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, Washington.

Asst. Engr. F. D. Karns, from the Detroit on arrival at San Juan, and to the Panther.

Asst. Engr. J. R. Brady, from the Raleigh, to home and be ready for orders preliminary to promotion.

Naval Cadet H. H. Royall, from the Massachusetts and to the Montgomery, as W. and D., at once.

Ensign C. A. Brand, when Montgomery falls in with Brooklyn, he will be detached from the Montgomery and ordered at once to Brooklyn as W. and D.

Acting Gunner J. H. Lehman, from the Lebanon, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Mate John Mahoney, from the Richmond to the Lebanon.

Mate H. C. Fuller, retired April 3, according to Sec. 17, Personnel bill.

Surg. J. R. Waggener, to duty on the Glacier in connection with Marine Battalion, and on arrival at Manila, to duty in charge of Naval Hospital, Cavite.

Naval Cadet S. I. M. Major, when Montgomery falls in with New York, detached from New York and immediately to Montgomery, as W. and D.

APRIL 4.—Lieut. Y. Noel, to the Iowa, April 15.

Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, from the Iowa, April 17, and to the Philadelphia, as Executive Officer, April 20.

Maj. W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., promoted to Major.

A. Surg. R. C. Marcour, from Naval Station, Key West, Fla., and to Naval Station, Havana.

Surg. J. D. Gatewood, from Naval Station, Havana, to home in the United States, and wait orders.

Surg. L. B. Baldwin, to Naval Station, Key West.

Naval Cadets W. G. Dubose and E. F. Eggert, from the Santee, May 10, and to examination for final graduation, same day.

Naval Cadet Z. E. Briggs, report for duty as Watch and Division Officer of Machias.

Carpenter P. T. Mager, from duty in connection with inspection of hull material Thurlow and to Asiatic Station, via the Glacier.

Carpenter O. Barth, from the Baltimore to home and wait orders.

A. Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck, from Navy Yard, League Island, to the Asiatic Station, via Glacier.

Capt. E. R. Lowndes, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.

Maj. W. F. Spicer, U. S. M. C., promoted to Major.

Capt. A. W. Catlin, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.

Capt. T. P. Kane, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.

Chief Boatswain J. Sutton, W. Anderson, J. McLaughlin, W. L. Hill, T. Shean, P. Haley, J. J. Killin, F. A. Dran, W. Manning, retired, P. H. Smith, C. E. Hawkins, A. McCone, J. S. Sinclair, W. A. Cooper, J. B. Aiken, J. B. F. Langton, and C. Miller, promoted to Chief Boatswain.

Paymr's Clerk T. H. Brown, to Hospital, Norfolk, for treatment instead of to Hospital, Washington.

APRIL 5.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, from command of the Supply on arrival at New York, and to command the Vixen, April 12.

Carpenter Geo. Helms, from the Vermont and to duty as Inspector of hull material at Thurlow.

Med. Insp. R. C. Persons, from Naval Hospital at Cavite and to Olympia.

Med. Insp. A. F. Price, from the Olympia to home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet J. H. Tomb, from the New York and to the Alliance.

A. Surg. H. D. Averill, discharged from April 5.

Maj. T. C. Prince, U. S. M. C., promoted to Major (A. Q. M.)

Med. Insp. D. Dickinson, to Navy Yard, Washington, April 8, for duty at Naval Hospital, temporarily.

Med. Dir. G. A. Bright, from Naval Hospital, Washington, April 8, home and wait orders.

Paymr's Clerk E. Cronin, appointed to assist in settlement of accounts G. S. K., Navy Yard, Boston.

Chief Gunners J. R. Granger, Wm. Walsh, P. Lynch, A. A. Phelps, R. Sommers, C. H. Venable, J. J. Walsh, Wm. Halford, C. B. Magruder, G. Fouse and C. Dugan, promoted Chief Gunner.

APRIL 6.—Comdr. W. H. Brownson, to Cramp's Yards, May 1, as General Inspector on work in connection with fitting out of Alabama.

Asst. Paymr. J. S. Barber, to Wabash, April 12, for instructions.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

Maj. C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., detached on April 1 from Headquarters and ordered to New York and Philadelphia, Pa.

MARCH 31.—Capt. H. C. Haines, detached from command of marines at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to duty with Marine Battalion for duty at Manila.

Col. R. C. Pope, Maj. W. F. Spicer, Capt. C. G. Long and A. R. D. Davis, detached and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, on morning of April 7 for duty with marine battalion for Manila.

APRIL 4.—Capt. R. W. Huntington, ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to President Army Investigating Board, April 5.

APRIL 5.—The following promotions have been made in the Corps, to date from March 3: Capt. W. F. Spicer to Major; Capt. W. P. Biddle to be Major; 1st Lieuts. T. P. Kane, E. H. Lowndes and A. W. Catlin, to be Captains.

Capt. B. H. Fuller, ordered to proceed to New York and report on morning of April 10 to Commandant of Navy Yard for duty with the Marine Battalion for Manila.

Maj. C. L. McCawley ordered to proceed to New York and report on morning of April 8 to Commandant of Navy Yard, for duty as Quartermaster of the Marine Battalion now being organized for duty at Manila.

Capt. C. P. Porter, detached from Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Havana, and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Brigadier General, Commandant.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, April 7.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm'l. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Same as New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Address same as New York. Will go to Bluefields, Nicaragua.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Address same as New York.

LEBANON, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. At Key West, Fla. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Address same as New York.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Left La Guayra, Venezuela, April 4. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York Navy Yard.

MAYFLOWER, Navy Yard, New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Nevertas. Will proceed to New Orleans, La.; thence up Mississippi River. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At La Guayra, Venezuela. En route to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At La Guayra, Venezuela. En route to Key West. Will go to Bluefields, Nicaragua.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Cruising, following itinerary: Arrive at La Guayra March 27, leave March 31; arrive Cartagena April 2, leave April 5; arrive La Guayra April 8, leave April 11; arrive Trinidad April 13, leave April 16; arrive Barbadoes April 17, leave April 20; arrive St. Lucia April 21, leave April 25; arrive Martinique April 25, leave April 27; arrive San Juan April 29, leave May 1; arrive New York May 7. During the entire cruise mail should be addressed care of U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, putting on foreign postage and giving the name of the ship.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. E. Longnecker. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee. Address same as New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm'l. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. P. H. Cooper. At New York, N. Y. Will proceed to Gibraltar and thence to South Atlantic Station. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Cruising in Amazon River. Arrived at Manaus March 23. En route to Montevideo, where she will arrive about May 11. Letters should be addressed care of P. O. Building, New York, putting on foreign postage and giving the name of the ship.

YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York.

YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm'l. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Left Calico, April 1, for San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. E. White. At Apia, Samoa.

IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Left Honolulu, March 20, for Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIAHOLAND SQUADRON.

Admiral George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Manila. Comdr. J. M. Forsyth to command, by steamer of April 12.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Tausig. At Hong Kong.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Iloilo.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. W. S. Very. Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Arrived at Singapore. Address Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Arrived Manila, March 30. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Iloilo. Comdr. S. M. Ackley to command, per steamer of April 20.

CUIGUA, Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. At Manila.

IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. D. W. Veeder. Comdr. W. H. Everett to command, per steamer of April 12. At Manila.

Address Manila, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. F. Singer.

MONADNOCK, Capt. H. E. Nichols. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze. At Manila.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Guam. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lambertson.

OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. At Manila. Address there.

PETREL, Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. At Singapore, March 25. En route to Manila. Direct mail to Manila, via San Francisco.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. R. H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT, Lieut. W. H. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

ROWAN, Lieut. R. F. Nicholson. Commissioned at Bremer-ton, Wash., April 1. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. En route to Magdalena Bay.

On cruise with apprentices in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Magdalena Bay April 10, leave May 8; arrive Iloilo, Hawaiian Islands, June 2, leave June 8; arrive at Honolulu June 9, leave June 19; arrive

at Port Angeles, Cal., July 15, leave July 20; arrive Victoria, B. C., July 20, leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 8; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. Reported by cable to the Army and Navy Journal at Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 3. All well, stay indefinite, but short. On cruise with apprentices. The following is her itinerary: Arrive at San Juan April 10, leave April 17; arrive at Santiago April 25, leave April 29; arrive at Havana May 8, leave May 15; arrive at Key West, Fla., May 16, leave May 26; arrive Hampton Roads June 7, leave June 14; arrive Plymouth, England, July 14, leave July 29; arrive Gibralter Aug. 17; arrive Funchal Aug. 31; arrive New York Oct. 10. Address mail as follows: Until March 1, 1899, to U. S. Alliance, Newport, R. I. From March 1 to May 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York. From May 12 to May 24, to Key West, Fla. From May 25 to June 14, to

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steam engine indicators for use in the trials of the new vessels now under construction. An attempt is being made to reduce the weights of the reciprocating parts of these delicate instruments, and the makers are meeting the wishes of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in a most satisfactory manner.

In the new Naval Budget for Great Britain some important additions have been made in the personnel, among them being an increase of flag officers from 68 to 80; Captains from 208 to 245, Commanders from 304 to 360, Lieutenants from 1,150 to 1,550, and Engineers from 950 to 1,050, these latter to be made within the next two years. The total number of officers and men proposed for the coming year is 110,640. Among the items is one for "Reserve of Merchant Cruisers," \$25,000.

It was stated at the Navy Department this week that there was no reason why any mystery should attach to the movements of the cruiser *Montgomery* now fitting out for a long cruise at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is the intention to send her to the South Atlantic Station. The *Wilmington* is the sole representative of the United States now on that station, and it is deemed prudent to supplement her with the *Montgomery*, inasmuch as the flagship of the station, the *Chicago*, will not arrive there for at least four months.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department on April 6 directing the cruiser *Detroit*, now at La Guayra, to proceed at once to Costa Rica. American business interests are now in trouble there as a result of the insurrectionary movement in progress. The Department has also directed that vigorous action be taken to guard American interests at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

The President this week appointed Mr. R. Goldsborough, of Maryland, an assistant Paymaster in the Navy. Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for completely overhauling the cruiser *Cincinnati* at the New York Navy Yard. She is having new boilers put in, new decks, and her machinery thoroughly repaired. The *Raleigh*, on arrival in this country from Manila, will undergo the same general overhauling at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

The Navy Department has almost completed the allotment of funds for the naval militia organizations of the various States. There is this year available for all of the organizations the sum of \$60,000, and this will be distributed among them on the basis of the number of petty officers and enlisted men actually in service.

The Navy Department is prepared to render speedy assistance to the American residents in Bluefields, Nicaragua, who are being subjected to pressure wrongfully by the authorities there. Acting Secretary Allen, in anticipation of the coming of the delegation from New Orleans, this week ordered the gunboat *Machias*, now on the way to Key West from Livingston, Honduras, to proceed to Bluefields as soon as she can take coal.

The War Department has received notice from Gen. Brooke of the death on April 1, at Puerto Principe, of Pvt. Frederick W. Hornkohl, Co. L, 8th Cav., from typhoid, and at Santiago, of Pvt. James Forbes, Co. I, 2d Volunteer Infantry, of dysentery.

Plans were completed this week and submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of a new dry dock at Mare Island. The cost of this dock is limited to \$825,000, and the specifications call for its completion within two and a half years. The work will be advertised and the contract let at once.

Comdr. Thomas Perry, U. S. N., has reported for duty in Washington. His recent command, the *Lancaster*, will be fitted for her summer cruise, but will hardly sail until the season becomes fairly settled.

As soon as the Spanish gunboats, recently at the Navy Yard, Washington, have arrived at their destination in Portsmouth, N. H., their officers are to be detached and transferred to other duties. These little craft will be fitted for duty around the island of Cuba.

A cable from Caracas April 6 states that President Andrade has decorated Rear Adm. Sampson, Capt. Sigsbee of the *Texas*, Capt. Goodrich of the Newark, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, Comdr. Symonds of the *Marietta*, Comdr. Dayton of the Detroit and Comdr. Todd of the *Wilmington* with the Order of Bolívar. The President also entertained Adm. Sampson and his officers at a banquet at his private residence, and later the Union Club will give a garden party in their honor.

The auxiliary cruiser *Elfrida* has been transferred to the Connecticut Naval Militia.

The U. S. S. *Glacier*, with supplies for Admiral Dewey, is scheduled to sail from New York about April 25.

The Massachusetts, which has been overhauled at the Navy Yard, New York, has taken on her coal and on April 6 was about ready to sail for Havana.

The U. S. transport *Hooker* is being fitted out at New York for use as a cable ship on the Asiatic Station, and it is expected the ship will be completed and ready to sail about April 24. The changes made in the *Hooker* necessitated the tearing up of much of her deck and building of cable tanks in her hold, one forward, one aft and a big one amidships. Three drums will be necessary to take up the cable and pay it out into the water. The ship will take out a full equipment of cable-cutting and repairing machinery. Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield, U. S. Signal Corps, is in charge of the alterations and will be in command of the cable-laying part of the expedition. Capt. Hanlon will be the sailing master. E. W. Stevenson, a cable expert, is putting the new machinery into the ship.

Within the next month it is estimated, 6,000 troops should be en route to Manila from San Francisco.

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, March 31 announces the death of James Darcy, oiler of the Detroit, who was injured during a fight ashore a few days previous.

The U. S. S. *Chicago*, as the flagship of Rear Admiral Howison, is expected to sail from New York the latter part of April on a four months' cruise to the South Atlantic Station in the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and thence around Cape of Good Hope, touching at all the principal ports on the West African coast.

Secretary Long has directed that the three battleships and three armored cruisers be named as follows: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, West Virginia, Nebraska and California. The other cruisers are named The Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma and Cleveland.

A Washington press despatch says: "The District of Columbia Council of the National Constitutional Crowsellian Union League has ratified the nomination by the General Council of that body in New York some time ago of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles to be President of the United States. All the councils in the league, save that of California, it is said, have now ratified the action of the General Council, and the notification will be made to Gen. Miles in a short time. The league is of English origin, and a membership of several thousand in the United States is claimed for it."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 30.—2d Lieut. C. S. Craig, from the *Dallas* to the *Morrill*.

MARCH 31.—1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister granted fifteen days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton ordered to Chester, Pa., on inspection duty.

APRIL 1.—2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, from the *Bear* to the *Rush*.

2d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, from the *Rush* to the *Grant*.

1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, from the *Galveston* to the *Penrose*.

3d Lieut. F. B. Goudey, from the *Perry* to the *Grant*.

1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, from the *Penrose*, and granted thirty days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, placed on "waiting orders" on the expiration of his leave.

The Commanding Officer of the U. S. Steamer Manning directed to proceed to New York city with his command.

The Commanding Officer of the *Dallas*, directed to proceed to New London, Conn., with his command.

APRIL 3.—1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, granted ten days' leave.

APRIL 4.—1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, granted fifteen days' leave.

1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, detached from the *Bear*, and assigned to the command of the *Munivak*.

2d Lieut. C. S. Cochran, to the *Thetis*.

2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, directed to assume charge of the *Seward* temporarily.

The Commanding Officer of the *Corwin* directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with his command.

APRIL 5.—1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, to the *Bear*.

2d Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, and 1st Lieuts. F. G. F. Wadsworth and F. H. Dimock, registered at the Department during the past week.

The *Thetis*, now fitting out at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will start north early in May. Her officers will be 1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, in command; 2d Lieut. P. H. Bertholf, Executive Officer; 2d Lieut. C. S. Cochran, Navigator; 2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Watch Officer.

The *Nunivak* is also expected to leave San Francisco in May, and will be towed to St. Michaels. Her officers will be: 1st Lieut. C. A. Cawtell, Commanding; 2d Lieut. B. H. Camden, and 1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. H. D. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle, Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., repairing.

BOUTWELL, Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth, Newbern, N. C.

CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Mobile, Ala.

COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring, San Francisco, Cal.

CHANDLER, Capt. R. M. Clark, Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

DALLAS, Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.

FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore, Baltimore, Md., repairing.

FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgeson, Detroit, Mich.

GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian, Galveston, Texas.

GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner, San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker, New York, N. Y.

GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm, Port Townsend, Wash.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. W. Howison, Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, Lieut. W. C. DeHart, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts, New York, N. Y.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

MCCLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Port Tampa, Fla.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell, New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

MULLOCLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson, Mare Island Navy Yard, repairing.

ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall, Boston, Mass.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Astoria, Ore.

RUSH, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chatoy, New Orleans, La.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding, Baltimore, Md.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Bennett, Portland, Me.

WINONA, Capt. J. Moore, Mobile, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Lieut. O. S. Willey, Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

ARMOR FOR NEW VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular advertisement for bids for armor intended for the battle-ships authorized last summer, the four monitors provided in the same act, and the battleships and armored cruisers included in the Naval act of this winter. Armor is now required for six battleships, four monitors and three heavily armored cruisers. The Navy Department will consider the most advantageous terms presented by any firm capable of manufacturing armor meeting the Government's requirements. It may be recalled that the two leading armor concerns declined to bid two years ago when the limit of price had been fixed at \$300 a ton, and under the stress of war exigencies Congress advanced the limit of price to \$400 for the armor of ships then under construction and for those authorized by the act of July, 1898.

Armor for the battleship *Maine* and her sister vessels, Ohio and Missouri, and the four monitors for which the price is fixed at \$400 a ton will amount to about 10,000 tons and in addition to this at least 14,000 tons are required for the three battleships and the three armored cruisers authorized last winter, making a total of about 24,000 tons representing in value nearly \$8,000,000. This armor under the advertisement must be delivered within one to three years and the fact that the period covered is so great may constitute an inducement, it is thought, to the acceptance of a contract.

The ballistic requirements will be those expected to be met by armor manufactured by the Krupp process, and while it is not specified that the armor shall be of this variety, it is not probable that any can be supplied that does not come up to its standard. Never before in the history of the new Navy has the Government issued a call to armor firms for supplying so immense a quantity of plate and the amount involved equals the cost of all armor supplied by the Navy until within about three years ago. Should none of the present armor firms or other manufacturers be willing to develop their plants so as to render them capable of manufacturing satisfactory plate and submit acceptable bids, the whole question must necessarily go over to Congress for reconsideration.

The Hanover "Courier" publishes and criticizes the steaming qualities of the new home-built warships. It mentions particularly the recently finished Kaiser Friedrich III., the *Hertha* and the *Gazelle*, asserting that their boilers are useless, and are being replaced. The writer of the article gives specific proof of his statements.

The Navy Department has decided to send Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, the *Chicago*, to the South Atlantic station in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, around the Cape of Good Hope, and touching the western coast of Africa. The cruise will require about four months.

The Gunboat *Wilmington* arrived at Manaus on March 23, after making a scientific exploration of the Amazon for the purpose of obtaining accurate charts and for other scientific investigations. She will be attached to Admiral Howison's squadron.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A NAVY WEDDING.

The marriage of Passed Asst. Paymr. Richard Hatton, U. S. N., and Miss Elisabeth Stuart Cottman, daughter of Mr. J. Hough Cottman, of Baltimore, took place in Grace Church, Baltimore, at high noon on Tuesday, the 4th, the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding day of the bride's grandmother. Miss Sarah Poe, of Baltimore, was maid of honor, and P. A. Surg. E. M. Shipp, U. S. N., acted as best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Almira McNeely, of Philadelphia; Annie Alfriend, of Richmond; Ethel Slingluff, Margaret Lindsay and Fannie Albert, of Baltimore. The ushers were: Mr. Warrington Cottman and Thomas Cottman, brothers of the bride; Lieuts. J. F. Hubbard, W. W. Phelps, R. K. Crank and P. A. Paymr. J. J. Cheatum, of the Navy. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Chilson Powell, rector of the church. The wedding was one of the prettiest ever seen in Baltimore. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white organdie, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and white toques with clusters of white roses and maidenhair fern in front. The ushers were in full naval uniform, except the brothers of the bride. Lohengrin was sung as the processional; and during the ceremony "Oh! Perfect Love!" The bride, beautifully gowned in white satin and point lace, was given away by her father. The church was crowded with the friends of the young couple. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, followed by a wedding breakfast to the wedding party.

The bride and groom left at 5 p. m. on their wedding journey to New York, en route to Boston, where the groom is stationed. The groom is the son of the late Frank Hatton, of Washington, Postmaster General under the Arthur Administration. The wedding presents were very numerous and handsome.

STATE FORCES.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., will review the 23d New York at its armory on the evening of Friday, April 23. At the annual inspection of the regiment, 674 members were present, out of a membership of 727, the absents numbering 53. Considering the drawbacks under which the regiment has labored during the past year in connection with Spanish war, the showing is considered remarkably good.

The 7th New York, under Col. Appleton, paraded at its armory on the evening of April 3 for review by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. With the exception of Co. E taking its wrong position in the original formation by battalion, the evolutions of the evening went off without a hitch, and the regiment made its usual fine appearance. The turnout was 10 companies of 32 files each, divided into two battalions. The General expressed himself as being highly delighted at the display of the evening, which included a review, parade and regimental drill. The regiment will parade for annual inspection and muster at the armory on Monday evening, April 10.

The dates which organizations of the New York Guard will occupy the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill are as follows: Squadron A, from June 3 to 10; 2d Regiment and the 3d Battery, from June 10 to 17; 7th Regiment and 1st Battery, from June 17 to 24; Provisional Regiment of separate companies, and the 2d Battery, from June 24 to July 1. The squadron, as well as the batteries, will march to and from the camp, while the infantry organizations will each be sent on a practice march of three days from the camp, during which they will have to prepare their own rations, and learn other necessities of field service.

The 13th New York will parade for annual inspection and muster at its armory on Friday night, April 14. Co. B has elected Sergt. A. T. Johnson a Second Lieutenant, over Sergt. E. J. Jennings, a brother of the Captain, the vote standing 22 to 8. The 9th New York will parade for annual inspection at its armory April 12.

The 8th New York will celebrate the anniversary of its departure for the war in 1861 by an entertainment at the armory April 24. Pvt. G. B. Christman, of Co. A, has been elected 2d Lieutenant.

In Troop C, of New York, Sergt. Edward McLeer has been elected Senior 2d Lieutenant, and Sergt. John S. Fiske has been elected Junior 2d Lieutenant. The troop desires to make a practice march on Long Island this summer.

The guard mount and battalion drill of the 22d New York at the armory on April 3 proved a highly creditable event. The regiment, under orders of Col. Bartlett, has been divided into two battalions as follows: First Battalion, Cos. A, D, E, I and K, under Maj. Hotchkiss, with Lieut. Daly, Adjutant; Second Battalion, Cos. B, C, F, G and H, under Maj. Hart, with Lieut. Moses as Adjutant. Drills have been ordered as follows: First Battalion, Mondays, commencing April 10, and continuing until further orders; Second Battalion, Fridays, commencing April 14.

The services at the armory of the 71st New York April 1 over the remains of members who had been killed or who had died of disease in Cuba, were dignified and impressive. Some misinformed writer in a daily paper took the regiment to task for not marching with "arms reversed" and for not playing a dirge during the entire march. "Reverse arms" was discarded from the manual years ago, and funeral dirges are only played while the body is being escorted by the regiment. The 71st was strictly correct in parading as it did, and made a fine and impressive appearance.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia Capt. Weeks has applied to the Navy Department to have the U. S. *Inca* overhauled and refitted preparatory to going into commission for the use of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade during the summer. The *Inca* has been tied up at the Boston Navy Yard since she went out of commission as a part of the auxiliary fleet, which did patrol duty in Boston Harbor during the war.

Adj't. General Royster, of North Carolina, on March 10 announced the following appointments in the general staff: Col. Franklin P. Hobgood, Jr., Oxford, N. C., Inspector General; Maj. Spencer Lee Hart, Hart's Base, N. C., Assistant Inspector General. Other announcements made are: The First Battalion of the Naval Brigade will consist of the *Wilmington*, *Southport* and *Kinston* Divisions, and the Second Battalion will consist of the *Elizabeth* City, *Newbern* and *Mount Olive* Divisions. The *Granite City Guards*, of Mount Airy, N. C., are accepted and assigned as Co. K, 3d Regiment (infantry). The *Mount Olive Division*, of Mount Olive, N. C., is accepted and assigned to the Naval Brigade, and will be known as the *Mount Olive Division*. The *Kings Mountain Rifles*, of Kings Mountain, N. C., is accepted and assigned as Co. L, 2d Regiment (infantry).

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 4, 1899.

The Naval Academy opened the baseball season here on Saturday, April 1, with their oldtime antagonists—the St. John's College team. It was with the usual result, a victory for the cadets, by the score of 13 to 7. The game started in favor of the collegians, but the cadets hauled up on the second inning and kept the lead to the end. Ellis did good pitching, frequently putting two and three out in an inning. Landenberger was in the box one inning, and followed Ellis's example in good work. Bartholow, as captain and catcher, filled the positions capably.

The following is the standing in the order of merit at the monthly examination at the Naval Academy of the first five cadets in the principal studies of the second class: Mathematics—First, Wm. McEntee, Minn.; second, W. B. Ferguson, Jr., N. C.; third, W. K. Wortman, Mont.; fourth, Samuel W. Bryant, Pa.; fifth, John A. Spilman, Va. Navigation—First, W. G. Mitchell, Pa.; second, Robt. Morris, Utah; third, Hayne Ellis, Ga.; fourth, W. B. Ferguson, Jr., N. C.; fifth, Jas. C. Kress, Pa. Physics—First, J. R. Defrees, Ill.; second, J. A. Spilman, Va.; third, W. S. Case, Ill.; fourth, W. B. Ferguson, Jr., N. C.; fifth, Wm. McEntee, Minn. In the third class the standing is as follows: Mathematics—First, Clarence A. Conway, Mich.; second, Julius A. Furier, Wis.; third, Jas. L. Ackerson, Mich.; fourth, Lewis B. McBride, Pa.; fifth, John H. Walsh, Wash. Physics—First, J. A. Furier, Wis.; second, W. B. Fogarty, Ohio; third, Wm. Steinhagen, Ind.; fourth, Lewis B. McBride, Pa.; fifth, John H. Walsh, Wash. French—First, Chas. T. Hutchins, Jr., Pa.; second, Ernest A. Brooks, Tenn.; third, Isaac I. Yates, N. Y.; fourth, L. S. Cox, Jr., N. J.; fifth, Jesse B. Gay, S. D. The leaders in the fourth class are: Mathematics—First, Horace S. Klyce, Ark.; second, Frank W. Sterling, Ill.; third, H. G. Wallace, Colo.; fourth, Jas. O. Richardson, Texas; fifth, Harry A. Baldwin, Mo. French—First, W. Brown, Jr., N. J.; second, Jas. F. Murdoch, N. Y.; third, Jas. A. Campbell, Pa.; fourth, H. D. Childs, Vt.; fifth, A. A. Peterson, N. Y. English—First, H. S. Klyce, Ark.; second, Robt. Wallace, Jr., Ky.; third, A. A. Peterson, N. Y.; fourth, Semmes Read, W. Va.; fifth, James P. Murdoch, N. Y.

The P. J. Carlin Co., which received the contract for the construction of a sea wall, power house, armory and boathouse at the Naval Academy, at an aggregate cost of \$2,200,000, will begin operations at once, and a large force of men will receive employment.

Ten employees of the Naval Academy who have served thirty years continuously in the Navy, will be retired on three-quarters pay under the Navy personnel bill, as passed at the last session of Congress. These veterans are Chief Quartermaster Henry Shambuck, Seaman Wm. Norman, aged 86 years; Seaman Henry Coffin; Ship's Cook Frederick L. Carr, colored; Fireman Wm. Booze, colored; Chief Boatswain's Mate John Bentley, Chief Master-of-Arms Richmond Stone, Boatswain's Mate Geo. August, Gunner's Mate Wm. Smith, Gunner's Mate Maloney, Mate Chas. J. Murphy, the senior mate in the U. S. Navy, will retire in 1901, after forty years of faithful service. He entered the Navy at the beginning of the war in 1861, having been appointed from Eastport, Me. Chief Yeoman Rasmus Clausen will soon retire under the provisions of the personnel bill.

Lieut. Hugh Ridgely Riley, 1st Maryland Volunteer Infantry, on Sunday afternoon, addressed the Y. M. C. A., of Annapolis, on some features of Y. M. C. A. work in the late war.

The following compose the Naval Academy fencing team: C. R. Train, of New York, captain; Jas. C. Kress, Pennsylvania; Hiroaki Tamura, Japan; Saml. W. Bryant, Pennsylvania; Hugo W. Osterhaus, Va.; Henry L. Wyman, Illinois; Sidney M. Henry, New York; Lewis B. McBride, Pennsylvania; Adolphus Andrews, Texas; Geo. F. Neal, Tennessee; Chas. P. Snyder, W. Va.; Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr., New York; Hy. L. Roosevelt, New York; Owen H. Oakley, Nebraska.

REAR ADMIRAL KAUTZ.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 31, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I think possibly your readers may like to know what an able, efficient and capable officer has charge of the interests of our country in Samoa. I formerly served in the same squadron with Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, who commands our naval forces there. At that time I knew him personally, and since well by reputation. The people can depend upon it that all our interests will be fully defended by this distinguished officer. His brother, Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. A., was a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil Wars, and was retired Jan. 5, 1892. The following is a short sketch of Admiral Kautz's naval service:

Born in Ohio, Jan. 29, 1839; entered Naval Academy, 1854; graduated June 11, 1858; promoted to Passed Midshipmen, February, 1859, to a Master, February 23, 1861; to a Lieutenant April 19, 1861; was captured by the Confederate privateer Winslow while in command of a prize brig off Cape Hatteras on June 25, 1861, and was incarcerated in Henrico County jail, Richmond, Va., by order of Jefferson Davis, as a retaliatory measure consequent on the imprisonment of some Confederate privateers in the Tombs in New York. He was finally released on parole. He went to Washington and by the kind assistance of President Lincoln negotiated his own exchange and that of Lieut. Worden (or Monitor fame) and Lieut. George L. Selden. His was the first exchange of the war prisoners authorized by President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and marks a distinct phase in the conduct of the war. In January, 1862, Lieut. Kautz was ordered to the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, and served on the Admiral's staff, but commanded the first division of great guns in the fight with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Chalmette batteries and capture of New Orleans, and hauled down the "Lone Star" flag in person from the city hall; he then hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the custom house. He was with Farragut in all the other fights until August, when he was condemned by a Medical Survey and sent North on sick leave. He served on the Juniper in the Gulf Squadron, 1863, and on board the Cyane in the Pacific, 1864-65; was promoted to a Lieutenant Commander, May 31, 1865. He then served on the U. S. S. Winooski and on the flagship Pensacola in the Pacific until 1868, on the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., and at the Navy Yard, Boston, until 1871; on lighthouse duty at Key West, Fla., 1872; was promoted to a Commander on Sept. 3, 1872; commanded U. S. S. Monocacy, Asiatic Station, 1873; lighthouse duty at Cincinnati, 1876 to 1880; commanded the U. S. S. Michigan on the Lakes, 1880 to 1883; equipment officer, Boston Navy Yard, 1884 to '87; promoted to a Captain, June 2, 1885; on duty Boston Navy Yard, until 1890; commanded the U. S. S. Pen-

sacola in a cruise in the Atlantic, and then in the Pacific ocean, and on other general duty until a few months since, when he was promoted to a Rear Admiral and hoisted his flag on the U. S. S. Philadelphia and given his present command in the Pacific. He will have no nonsense with either natives or foreigners in pending affairs.

FREDERICK R. SMITH,
Commander, U. S. N.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

A most agreeable surprise was tendered to one of the most popular officers in the Regiment (Captain Henry D. Styer), at this post on the evening of April 1, 1899, when a sword, sword knot and belt of a Captain of Infantry were presented to him by his company. The souvenir is a work of art and reflects great credit on the firm by whom it was made, the M. C. Lilley Co., Columbus, O. The ceremonies were conducted in the dining hall of Co. E, 13th Inf., which was beautifully draped in the National colors for the occasion. The entire company was present, as also the officers and ladies at the post, the latter occupying seats of honor, which were specially provided. The programme opened at the sound of the gavel, at which all present stood to attention, rendering our National anthem, "America," in a manner which was pathetic and forcible to say the least, the entire audience joining. At its conclusion 1st Sergt. A. J. Edwards made a few remarks of an introductory nature, which were received with much applause. The presentation was made by Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas F. Meagher, who in the course of his remarks said: "To win the approval of the enlisted men and to merit their appreciation as you have done in the discharge of the duties pertaining to your rank as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army of the United States, is surely indeed a lot that seldom falls to those whose duty it is to command, and it is to now show you how you have earned our best wishes that we have summoned you to appear." In his reply, Capt. Styer said: "It will always be a matter of congratulation for me that I have belonged to a company of 'the Fighting Thirteenth,' who so distinguished itself at San Juan, although I did not have the pleasure of being with you myself. I do not know what I have done to deserve such a mark of your good will, but it is a pleasure to me to know that it is possible for an officer to do his duty by his Government, as I have tried to do, and at the same time hold the esteem of the men commanded by him." At the close of the Captain's remarks, the men gave him three rousing cheers and a tiger, which ended the ceremonies.

PAY OF RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

"Justice," in a letter in your issue of March 25, has set forth some things that have impressed themselves on me, and doubtless on many—all-retired officers. Why should there be a difference made between the officer who has served long and faithfully, or who has lost his health in the line of duty, who was retired before this act of March 3 became a law, and one who was retired for the same causes after it became a law? Were not the services of the former just as valuable as those of the latter? Did he not perform his duty as well, and was he not just as ready to give his all for the country as the latter?

I mind me that in this war with Spain there were a large number of retired officers on duty; a great many by their own request and desire, though at the sacrifice of who knows what, health, comfort, income! I recall many physical wrecks who bravely stuck to their work, though it seemed as though each day would bring their utter collapse. And this without the hope of glory, promotion or reward; and they were not disappointed. Witness the kick given them by Congress.

If I may be personal, I served about thirteen years, and was retired as an Ensign, but under a normal flow of promotion would have been retired, probably, as a Lieutenant. Now, a graduate of the Academy, just commissioned, would retire with a higher pay than I received. I do not grudge him that—for the contrary.

I am aware, sir, that you do not make the laws for the Navy, else I am sure this wrong would be righted at once, but I would like to ask you, is there, in your judgment, any hope that, as "Justice" says, "the next" (or any other Congress) "will right this glaring imperfection? All acts of justice are not laws, nor, for the matter of that, are all laws acts of justice."

FAIRPLAY.

The Personnel bill was considered and passed at the end under great pressure for want of time. The next Congress will have two years in which to consider amendments, and they will no doubt give the subject of improving the bill full attention.—Editor.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

West Point, April 4, 1899.

A cadet concert was held in the gymnasium on Saturday evening.

The services at the Cadet Chapel on Easter day were held at 7:30 and 10:45 a. m., and at 3:30 p. m. The chapel was tastefully decorated with potted plants.

The funeral of Lieut. William Remsen Webb, 16th Inf., occurred on the afternoon of Friday, March 31, with military honors. The interment was at the post cemetery. Services were conducted by the Chaplain of the Academy, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, the parents, and Mrs. Alexandre and the Misses Webb, sisters of the deceased young officer, were present. On Sunday afternoon occurred the funeral of Musician William H. Leonard, Co. H, 3d Inf., who died in Cuba. Services were held at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Highland Falls at half-past 2. Interment with military honors at the post cemetery.

A stone of granite has been placed to mark the grave of Capt. Honeycutt, at the cemetery. It bears the following inscription: "John T. Honeycutt, Captain, U. S. Army, Jan. 5, 1855-Oct. 7, 1898."

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley and Miss Bradley, of New York, spent Easter at the post as guests at the hotel. Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Julie Fay, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman, already referred to in the Journal. Dr. Douglas T. Duval and Lieut. Julien R. Lindsay, of West Point, will act as ushers. Among the other ushers will be Col. Marion Mau, A. D. C. to Gen. Miles. The cadets' Easter hop will take place on Saturday of the present week, April 8. A large attendance is anticipated. Maj. George H. Torney, Medical Department, who has been a witness before the Beef Board at Washington during the past week, paid a visit to the post on Monday. Dr. Torney is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Miss Marion and Miss Louise Lieber are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Larned.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

April 2, 1899.

Owing to the moving of the companies, the social life here has been somewhat at a standstill this week.

Col. and Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Dashiel, Lieut. and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Ducat, Capt. and Mrs. Wygant, Lieut. and Mrs. Leitch, and Mrs. Cabaniss were the guests of honor at a dinner party given by Mrs. Briant S. Wells and Mrs. Joseph E. Caine, of Salt Lake City, on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Knott, of Hamilton, Wash., who has been visiting her brother, Col. Crandall, for the last two weeks, left Saturday night, April 1, for her home.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jenks were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Niles, of Salt Lake City, at a dinner, on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Cabaniss left Sunday morning for Fort Assiniboine, Mont., where she will join her husband.

Mrs. Julia Robinson, of St. Paul, Minn., is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Robinson will leave Wednesday with Col. and Mrs. Freeman for California.

On Friday evening the Christian Endeavor Society gave a farewell social in honor of the companies, M. B. and D., which left Saturday for their new stations in the Northwest, and the companies which are to leave Wednesday for California.

The dancing school gave a farewell hop on Wednesday night at the post amusement hall.

The Easter services at the chapel were conducted by the members of the Christian Endeavor Society. An Easter service prepared by the U. S. Soldiers' Christian Aid Association was used.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. C. C. asks: Referring to paragraph 717 of the Infantry Drill Regulations, is it not explicitly implied that the super-numerary officer of the guard, in going to the front and rear, remains on the right of the commander of the guard? Answer.—Yes.

H. B. L.—Appointments to the U. S. Military Academy are required by law to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by appointment in advance. These vacancies are filled in time for the next annual examination. Apply to the Superintendent of the Academy for a circular giving full particulars relative to appointment, etc.

P. J. M.—The loss of so many of your teeth it is very certain would prevent your enlistment in the Navy. You can get full information as to enlistments, etc., at the Navy Yard, Boston.

E. F. S.—Brig. Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., now serving at Manila in command of a brigade, is a Captain on the retired list of the Army.

S. F.—There will be no more retirements for age in the Artillery in 1899. The next occurs May 6, 1900.

S. D. M.—You seem to be entitled to the two months extra pay authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899. Make your claim to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C.

A. D.—The act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, provides that no person in civil life shall hereafter be appointed a Chaplain until he shall have passed satisfactorily such examination as to his moral, mental and physical qualifications as may be prescribed by the President; and no such person shall be appointed who is more than forty-four years of age.

M. H. C.—Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., was recently on mustering duty at Landerdale, Miss. Better write him, however, care of Commanding Officer, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

G. W. D. R.—The monitor Terror is not now in commission. She is laid up at Norfolk, Va.

G. H. W. W.—Company being in line at a halt; to change direction to the right and move off at the same time. Is the command "Right turn" or "Forward, right turn?" Answer.—"Right turn, March."

W. Y. M.—The only retirements in the Pay Corps of the Navy until next September are: R. Parks, April 9; E. Stewart, May 5, and G. W. Beaman, May 7.

ENGINEER asks: I hold an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, and if I succeed in passing the examinations will enter June, 1900. Supposing that I enlist in the Regular Army, can I obtain an honorable discharge in time to enter West Point in June, 1900, without the payment of \$5 for each month of my unexpired term of service? In other words, can I secure a transfer without paying for my release from the service? Answer.—The practice has been for an enlisted man to get leave of absence from his Commanding Officer to take the examination. If he passes he is given a discharge; if he fails he returns to his command.

M. Z. asks: Is a man after serving three years in the Navy entitled to four months' pay when he re-enlists again? Answer.—If enlisted within three months of discharge he is entitled to pay for that period.

L. C. M.—You must specify some particular district. We cannot undertake to give vacancies in all districts.

W. S. asks if it is permissible to execute the movements from "right shoulder" or "port" arms while drilling in close order formation. Answer.—Yes.

J. W. B. asks: Paragraphs 173 and 226 (Guard Manual). Example No. 1: Sentinel challenges parties coming from different directions at the same time. One answer to challenge is "Officer of the day," the other is "Major Wood." Which officer should be advanced first? Answer.—The Major.

S. T. W. writes: In the Regular Army it is the custom to give the commands: (1) Right (or left) face; (2) march; (3) march; in way of interpretation of the last section, last clause, of Par. 560, Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. A. The interpretation given to this clause and section seems to infer that the proper command is: (1) By the right (or left) flank; (2) march. Is this correct? Answer.—Yes.

F. H.—(1) Being armed with Springfield rifle with rod bayonet. Is bayonet fixed as per section 65, Infantry Drill Regulations; i. e., fixed from the order or should the position of Parade Rest be taken first? (2) Being in column of platoons as in Pl. 39, Par. 232, Infantry Drill Regulations, to form line to the right. Does No. 1 man execute right face and place his breast against left elbow of 5th Sergeant? If No. 1 man does not place himself as above, what does he do? (3) Should not a sentinel on post having been spoken to by an officer salute by presenting arms as the officer leaves him? Answer.—(1) There is no reason why a change should be made from the method prescribed by D. R., par. 65. (2) Stand fast. No. 1 executes right face only; no other change of position. (3) "Present" is the only salute of the sentinel. (See Mod. of Manual of Guard Duty, p. 35, par. 242.) Read this with par. 248, Manual of Guard Duty.

A. T. B. asks: In executing Parade Rest is the right foot carried back in a line directly opposite to the way the soldier is facing? Answer.—Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear. D. R., par. 60.

H. C. asks: Company Commander gives command: "(1) Port; (2) Arms; (3) Open chamber and magazine," and passes along the ranks inspecting pieces without taking them. Should each man close chamber and magazine as he passes? Answer.—Yes.

G. H. W. asks: Company being in line at a halt. To change direction to the right, at the same time move off to the right. What is the full command of the Captain? Is it "Forward, right turn, March," or simply "Right turn, March?" Answer.—"Right turn, March." D. R., par. 141.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

Under date of March 31, Gen. Otis cabled the following additional casualties:

KILLED, (MARCH 29).

20th Kansas—Birlew, Orlin, band; Dix, Oliver, Co. G; Wilson, Samuel, Co. M.

10th Pennsylvania—Stevens, Niel, Co. I; Genuine, Frederick, Co. C; Amhurst, Bert F., Co. I.

1st South Dakota—Fallen, Oscar, Co. M.

KILLED, (MARCH 30).

1st Nebraska—Linde, Milton, Co. A; Orr, William, Co. A; Whitmore, Howard G., Co. L.

KILLED, (MARCH 31).

4th Infantry—Gregg, John, 1st Lieutenant.

WOUNDED, (MARCH 29).

1st Montana—Kelly, Miles, 2d Lieutenant, Co. K, wrist, slight; Valkey, Theodore, Co. C, neck and shoulder, severe; Cavanaugh, John, Co. E, neck, slight; McQuary, James, musician, slight; Weaver, Edward M., Co. I, forearm, slight; Young, Charles E., Co. G, hand, slight.

WOUNDED (MARCH 29).

1st Montana—Peterson, Axel, Co. E, forearm, slight; Lenox, James, Co. E, knee, severe; Burkowski, William, Co. F, shoulder, severe; Smith, Allen U., Co. H, cheek, moderate; Meyers, Charles F., Co. H, groin, severe.

20th Kansas—Watson, William J., Capt., Co. E, chest, severe; Shaughnessy, Albert, Co. E, knee, severe; Carter, Fred L., Co. E, forearm, severe; Waters, Charles A., Co. A, head, slight; Pease, Charles M., Co. B, thigh, slight; Smith, William D., Co. B, hand, severe; Sperlock, Claude, Corp., Co. B, breast, slight; Daily, George B., Co. K, side, slight; Kuhns, Harry G., Co. L, shoulder, slight; Murray, James W., Sergt., Co. L, leg, slight; Jarry, Michael M., Co. L, knee, severe; Johnson, Henry W., Co. C, forearm, slight; Crane, Edward, Co. D, forearm, moderate; Hatterberg, James C., Corp., Co. D, chest, severe; Cross, Ernest, Co. H, shoulder, severe; Courtland, Fleming, band, abdomen, severe.

1st South Dakota—Barber, Lewis F., Co. C, thigh, severe; Benedict, John, Co. C, lung, severe; Rickman, Manuel, Co. D, thigh, severe; Baker, Hance, Co. D, leg, severe; Ferguson, Frank, Co. D, scapula, severe; Ottman, John, Co. L, thigh, severe; Peterson, Knut, Co. L, hip and thigh, severe; Donnelly, John, Co. M, leg, moderate; Johnson, Oscar, Corp., Co. H, flesh, slight.

10th Pennsylvania—Remaley, Augustus, 1st Sergt., Co. I, thigh, severe; Asher, Charles W., Sergeant, Co. C, leg, slight; Lewis, William D., Co. C, thigh, severe; Novak, James, Co. D, forearm, moderate; Baer, Richard, Co. E, hip, slight; Taylor, George A., Co. H, abdomen, severe; Rush, Solomon, Co. K, pelvis, severe.

1st Nebraska—Vickers, Arthur, 1st Sergt., Co. F, groin, severe; Campbell, Roy, Co. C, leg, moderate; Heckman, Henry, Co. G, thigh, severe; Kastenborder, Otto, Co. H, shoulder, slight; Beach, Jack L., Co. M, forearm, slight.

WOUNDED, (MARCH 30).

1st Nebraska—Clapp, Hugh B., Sergt., Co. D, thigh, severe; McConnell, Robert B., Sergt., Co. H, breast, slight; Barber, Herbert H., Co. A, wrist, thigh, severe; Logden, William, Co. C, chest, severe; Bommer, George R., Co. C, forearm, slight; Durham, Lyvener, Co. C, chest, severe; Watts, Bert S., Co. C, thigh, slight; Hodges, Herbert, Co. D, leg, slight; Newfeld, Eric, Co. D, thigh and shoulder, severe; Davis, John E., Co. G, hand, slight; Chemeweth, Claude N., Co. G, thigh, slight; Spottenstein, Lloyd, Co. H, hand, severe; Downing, Edward, Co. H, thigh, slight; Marshall, John C., Co. H, leg, slight; Elfritz, Walter A., Corp., Co. H, arm, severe; Duncan, Roy, Co. H, leg, slight.

1st Colorado—Perry, Fred L., 2d Lieutenant, chest, slight; Carter, C. S., Co. E, dorsal region, severe.

10th Pennsylvania—Knox, Roy D., Co. E, foot, severe; 1st South Dakota—Stevens, Frank, Sergt., Co. C, heel, moderate.

20th Kansas—Wagner, Todd L., Co. F, leg, severe.

1st North Dakota—Donovan, Harry W., Co. H, elbow, slight; Strong, Putnam Bradlee, Major, Assistant Adjutant General Volunteers, shoulder, slight; Hoyt, Henry F., Major, Chief Surgeon Volunteers, thigh, slight.

INJURED, (MARCH 29).

1st South Dakota—Thiess, Charles, Co. M, powder burn, abdomen.

INJURED (MARCH 30).

10th Pennsylvania—Mengalhart, William, Co. C, back and foot.

On April 1, other casualties were telegraphed by Gen. Otis as follows:

WOUNDED (MARCH 30).

1st Nebraska—Blakely, Gaylord S., Co. I, hand and thigh, slight.

KILLED (MARCH 31).

1st Nebraska—Lawton, R. M., Co. E.

WOUNDED (MARCH 31).

23d Infantry—Ashley, Hugh, musician, Co. C, forearm, moderate; Olsen, Peter, Co. C, forearm, moderate; Stevenson, Harry W., Co. C, thigh, severe; Armstrong, Frank G., Corp., Co. C, abdomen, severe; Barnes, L. J., Weilly, Corp., Co. I, thigh, severe; Alvey, William G., Co. I, chest, severe; Cason, Oliver B., Co. E, back, severe; Anderson, Clarence, Co. E, thigh, severe; House, William E., band, abdomen, severe.

4th Infantry—Schmidt, Richard F., Corp., Co. H, forearm, moderate.

3d Infantry—Kuver, Ernest E., Corp., Co. H, leg, moderate; Wrohn, Emil, Co. A, abdomen, severe; Kistler, Robert, Co. D, forearm, moderate; Dehart, Charles C., Co. M, forehead, moderate.

1st Nebraska—Cosgrave, James P., 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, abdomen, slight; Westover, John, Co. D, shoulder, severe; Whitcomb, William L., Co. D, forearm, moderate; Hissey, Albert, Co. E, neck, severe; Stockton, Walter P., Co. E, shoulder, severe; Everson, John M., Co. K, thigh, severe; Donaldson, Bert S., Co. K, leg, severe; Sall, Emil, Co. I, chest, severe.

1st South Dakota—Waugh, Joseph, wagoner, Co. C, thigh, severe; Richmond, L. S., Corp., Co. F, knee, moderate; Gundy, William, Co. E, knee, severe; Kruger, Herman, Co. K, arm, severe.

1st Colorado—Hutchins, Charles, Co. C, thigh, severe; Dennis, John, Co. D, neck, severe; Redmond, Henry E., Co. G, cheek, severe; Occkrle, John T., Corp., Co. G, thigh, severe; Philippini, L. E., Corp., Co. G, head, severe.

Gen. Otis added to the melancholy list under date of April 2 these names of soldiers who have succumbed to sickness or wounds, with the cause of death:

1st Colorado—Whiteside, Thomas F., Co. M, dysentery, March 25.

1st North Dakota—Koplen, Adolph, Co. A, accidentally drowned, March 28.

1st South Dakota—May, William, Co. I, wounds received in action, March 31; McKellar, Nelson, Co. F, smallpox, March 27; Preachers, Charles, 1st Sergt., Co. M, wounds received in action, March 31.

13th Minnesota—Pratt, Edward, Co. I, smallpox, March 25.

51st Iowa—Bolin, Wallace, Q. M. Sergt., smallpox, March 25.

21st Infantry—Martin, Frank A., Co. I, smallpox, March 26.

22d Infantry—Miller, John, Co. I, wounds received in action, March 26.

6th Artillery—Stovall, James O., Battery D, smallpox, March 28.

1st Washington—Campbell, David, Co. M, wounds received in action, March 29; Courtney, William G., Co. B, wounds received in action, March 26; Fortson, Geo. H., Capt., Co. F, wounds received in action, March 26.

1st Montana—Brown, Robert, Co. G, wounds received in action, March 29; Wheaton, Frederick H., Co. H, wounds received in action, March 31.

1st Nebraska—Lee, Forby, Capt., Co. G, wounds received in action, March 28.

3d Infantry—Heasperling, William H., Corp., Co. G, wounds received in action, March 31.

20th Kansas—Wahl, Joseph, Co. H, wounds received in action, March 31.

10th Pennsylvania—Taylor, George A., Co. H, wounds received in action, April 1.

Under date of April 3, Gen. Otis cabled these casualties and a correction: March 25—22d Infantry, Co. H, Pvt. Fritz Herter, wrist, moderate. April 1—1st North Dakota, Co. H, 2d Lieutenant, Dorman Baldwin, leg, severe; Co. D, Corp., J. C. Bryon, forearm, moderate; Pvt. E. Morgan, eyebrow, slight. 3d Infantry—2d Lieutenant, Chauncey B. Humphrey, forearm, slight. 1st Nebraska—Co. D, Capt. Martin Herpolzheimer, forearm, moderate, accidental. Cable Feb. 7, reporting Egger, 1st Nebraska, killed, is error; no such man.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN PORTO RICO.

S. S. Tuthill has in the New York "Independent" an instructive article on "Military Government in Porto Rico," in which he highly commends the work of our Army officers there, though he mixes them up in one sentence and creates a new officer known as "Guy V. Grant." Speaking of the Rivera Cabinet, Mr. Tuthill says:

"The landing of the American forces under Gen. Miles on the south side of the island in July last, the short military campaign following, the announcement of the protocol in August, the gradual replacing of the Spanish troops with the United States forces, the ceremonies of the 18th of October closing the evacuation through a commission, the creation of a department, with Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke in command, divided into two districts under the command of Gens. Henry and Grant, respectively, are comparatively recent historical events, and doubtless familiar to all readers. Maj. Gen. Guy V. Grant succeeded Gen. Brooke on Dec. 5 last, and under a storm of adverse criticism declined the resignations of the members of the Insular Cabinet, thereby continuing the so-called Spanish Liberal organization, which his predecessor, Gen. Brooke, had adopted. Gen. Henry then found Luis Muñoz Rivera at the head of the island cabinet and holding the portfolio of State. Official intercourse with the other secretaries of the head of the departments of Justice, Finance and Interior, respectively, was alone had through Mr. Rivera, whose orders were implicitly obeyed. The selection of alcaldes and councils in each town by Rivera, through his absolute control of elections and the appointive power, had firmly entrenched him politically. While apparently deferring to the military authority, his actions openly showed that he considered himself the Governor General de facto. Promises to General Henry that he thought endangered his political status were either half executed or flagrantly broken.

"On the 7th of February, after a careful trial of two months, General Henry dissolved this un-American cabinet and formed four departments—State, Justice, Finance and Interior—the heads of which report directly to the Governor General. Both parties are now represented in the island government and barring the men who have lost lucrative positions through their own shortsightedness, the new plan meets with general approval. Mr. Rivera is now contemplating a trip to Washington at the expense of his followers. His real motive is the absolute independence of the island, but failing in this, he will suggest annexation to the United States or Cuba. He is an unscrupulous man and most of his enemies are kept quiet through the fear that he may ultimately recover the unlimited power which he enjoyed under Spanish rule. This man was educated a Spaniard, and has been trained in that political school. He is no more qualified to carry out American policies than his political tutor, Sagasta.

"Maj. A. C. Sharpe, Judge Advocate of the Department of Porto Rico, has been subordinated to the head of the island Department of Justice, and Lieut. Frank McIntyre, 19th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp on General Henry's staff, to the head of the island Department of Finance, to simplify the work of these departments along American lines. Maj. Francis L. Hills, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and an eminent engineer in the United States, has been placed in charge of public works. This gentleman reports to the head of the island Department of Interior. The costly harbor works organization has been abolished and the functions divided between the commandant of the San Juan Naval Station and Maj. Edwin A. Root, U. S. V. Engineer Officer of the Department of Porto Rico.

"The almost insane lust for an office with little or no work and a large salary and the habit of nearly all of these people of putting off until to-morrow have tried the patience of the military authorities, to whom politeness in distasteful and promptness a second nature. In several departments it was discovered that the cost and time of completion of work were in an inverse ratio to the number of men employed."

For example, Gen. Henry was told that it would take four months and \$5,000 to build a lighthouse which the commandant of the naval station found could be built for \$1,500 in two months, and similar instances. The illustrations of the differences between the present administration of Generals Henry and Grant and that under the civil authorities are instructive, but it is not quite correct to accept them as examples of the difference between American and Porto Rican government. They rather show the difference between military government and civil administration under municipal authorities.

In a letter to the New York "Times" from San Juan March 2, Mr. Tuthill says: Gen. Henry has done his utmost to assist these people. Taxes on necessities have been virtually abolished, a tax has been imposed upon liquors and tobacco, costly bureaus have been broken up, representative men of both parties placed upon Town

Councils when a vacancy has occurred, necessary censuses have been taken, an equitable system of taxation on land commenced, the courts and status of prisoners have been thoroughly investigated and new ideas introduced, towns have been urged to adopt American methods, schools have been reorganized and American teachers placed in charge of some, bandits have been silenced through appointment and work of military commissions, a convention of representatives of both parties has been held, and good results have flowed from it; large salaries have been reduced, Boards of Health have been organized, orders have been issued to clothe the naked children and to vaccinate all the people, water has been brought into the city after a work of fifty years, and a system of sewers is about to be started. An order has also been issued forbidding the old practice of disintering the bones of the dead for non-payment of rent, the marriage law has been reformed to prevent the spread of concubinage and to right the wrongs of the past in this respect; the lighthouse service has been reorganized, recommendations have been made for the placing of this island in a proper state of defense at slight cost, and also for the admission of certain staples to the United States free of duty to assist the planters who have suffered from the late war. The present Governor General has done much more than I have herein stated.

HOSPITALS IN MANILA.

In the report on military hospitals at Manila, dated Jan. 22, 1899, by Lieut. Col. H. Lippincott, Deputy Surgeon General, quoted from in the Journal of March 11, appears much interesting information in addition to that already given. The 1st Reserve Corps Hospital, previously known as the 2d Division Hospital, continues, the report says, to be the greatest establishment there. During the months of November and December there were a daily average of 701 cases in this hospital. It has a tent ward of 180 beds, of which, however, few are used at this time. This entire establishment has recently undergone a thorough renovation. Kalsomining has been done inside and outside; dry earth closets have been provided in place of the filthy holes in the sewer pipes, and bathing and lavatory facilities have been much improved and extended, so that it is now in a fairly satisfactory condition.

In the convalescent hospital on Calle Heron, Malate, convalescents only are treated, and there have been only three deaths in the institution since its establishment. The district hospital at Cavite has furnished sufficient accommodations for the troops garrisoned there. Major W. O. Owen, Brigade Surgeon, was ordered to proceed to Corregidor Island and establish there a convalescent hospital of 100 beds. This order has been fully complied with, since he has now accommodation for 170 patients, which number could be increased to 400 or more should it become necessary. The water is derived from wells near the hospital grounds and from a spring, and both sources are believed to be safe and good.

Dr. Lippincott reports that he has not a sufficient number of privates for the Hospital Corps to warrant the formation and maintenance of ambulance companies so long as the troops remain practically in garrison. But it was necessary to prepare for any emergency that might arise, and he has designed quite a number of medical officers, hospital stewards and privates of the Hospital Corps from the hospitals in Manila for ambulance service, and these are ready to respond at a moment's notice. All necessary transportation of sick has been accomplished by ambulances held at the 1st Reserve Corps Hospital, where they were kept ready for immediate service, and subject to a call at all hours of the day or night, just as the ambulances of a large city hospital are kept in readiness for constant service.

WHITE MEN CAN LIVE IN THE TROPICS.

In an article in the "Independent" Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace characterizes as a myth the current idea that white men cannot live in good health in the tropics. The trouble is not with the climate, but with diseases resulting from unsanitary conditions such as prevailed in Europe a century ago with the same result, and still prevail to a large extent in temperate zones. Mr. Wallace says: "Commonly associated with the tropics are the various forms of malarial fevers, but these also are in no sense due to the climate, but simply to ignorant dealing with the soil. My own experience has shown me that swamps and marshes near the Equator are perfectly healthy so long as they are left nearly in a state of nature—that is, covered with a dense forest or other vegetation. It is when extensive marshy areas are cleared for cultivation, and for half the year are dried up by the tropical sun, that they become deadly. I have lived for months together in or close to tropical swamps, both in the Amazon Valley, in Borneo and in the Moluccas, without a day's illness; but when living in open cultivated marshy districts I almost invariably had malarial fever, though I believe the worst types of these fevers are due to unwholesome food. But here again, malaria was equally prevalent in England less than two centuries ago.

"If we take the great belt, about two thousand miles wide, extending from twelve to fifteen degrees north and south of the Equator, we have an enormous area, by far the larger part of which is not only well adapted for European colonization in the true sense, that is, for permanent occupation by white men, but is also with proper sanitary precautions the most healthy and enjoyable part of the world, and that in which the laborer can obtain the maximum return with the minimum of toil.

"It is a well known fact that in Ceylon and India the men who enjoy the best health are the enthusiastic sportsmen who seize every opportunity of getting away from civilization, and who often submit to much privation and fatigue with benefit rather than injury to their health. The fact is that white men can live and work anywhere in the tropics, if they are obliged, and unless they are obliged they will not, as a rule, work even in the most temperate regions. Hence, wherever there are inferior races, the white men get these to work for them, and the kinds of work performed by these inferior become infra dig for the white man. This is the real reason why the myth, as to white men not being able to work in the tropics, has been spread abroad.

Mr. Henry Romeike, the well-known press clipping man, has just completed for the library of the War Department "A Newspaper History of the Spanish-American War." The history comprises twenty volumes, each volume containing two hundred pages. This is the largest historical order that Mr. Romeike has filled, and it comprises excerpts from all the daily papers in the United States, and gives all the important historical data of the war.

ARMY.—(Continued from page 751.)

Inf., with the understanding that should the regiment start for the Philippines, before the leave has expired, he will, upon notification by the regimental commander, join it at San Francisco, Cal. (D. E., April 5.)

1st Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., is appointed Ordnance Officer of the regiment. (13th Inf., Fort Porter, April 3.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. John Doran, Co. I, 13th Inf., took place with military honors from Fort Porter on April 3.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John A. Perry, 13th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., April 3.)

Sergt. J. V. Guthrie, D, 13th Inf., has been promoted Commissary Sergeant of the regiment.

2d Lieut. R. A. Clay, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. H, and will report to his proper company for duty. (Fort Porter, April 4.)

Comy. Sergt. E. J. Carroll, 13th Inf., has been appointed Regimental Sergeant Major.

1st Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is detailed Range Officer. (Fort Niagara, April 4.)

The body of Corp. B. Callery, B, 13th Inf., who was killed at San Juan, was buried with military honors April 1, in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J. There was a large attendance at the funeral.

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

2d Lieut. Thomas S. Parker and John F. Wilkinson, 13th U. S. Inf., now stationed at Clego de Avila, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, to appear before the Examining Board in session there, for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (D. Cuba, March 24.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

The leave granted Maj. Joel T. Kirkman, 16th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., March 31.)

Capt. William Lassiter, 16th U. S. Inf., and A. A. Surg. A. Von Clossman, U. S. A., are detailed as members of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, vice Capt. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art., and A. A. Surg. W. A. McVeane, U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., April 5.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.

1st Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., for duty as Assistant Musterer Officer. (W. D., April 5.)

2d Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave at St. Marys, Ga., will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for recruiting duty. (W. D., April 5.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

Capt. John B. Rodman, 20th U. S. Inf., 1st Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, 14th U. S. Inf., and 2d Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Havana, for the purpose of being ordered before the Examining Board there. (D. Cuba, March 24.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as assistant Musterer Officer at Columbia, S. C., and will join his regiment. (W. D., March 30.)

Corp. W. S. Libby, C, 21st Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 21st U. S. Inf., (8. O. 75, D. E., April 1.)

Q. M. Sergt. Thomas A. Vicars, Co. A, 21st Inf., will proceed to Pittsburg Barracks. (Fort Columbus, April 4.)

Capt. C. M. Truitt, Adj't., 21st Inf., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (21st Inf., Pittsburg Barracks, April 1.)

Crops. J. Dooley and G. F. Treadwell, F; C. W. Brownell, M; Pvt. J. Seneca, L, have been promoted to Sergeant.

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

1st Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, 23d Inf., having reported at Dept. California headquarters, en route to Manila, will report to the C. O. The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with the battalion of recruits preparing for transportation to Manila. (D. Cal., March 27.)

A battalion of the 23d U. S. Inf., Maj. G. A. Goodale, commanding, will proceed at once by transport Pennsylvania to the port of Cebu, Island of Cebu, for the purpose of furnishing immediate protection to the inhabitants and property of that locality. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 26.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

The following troops of the 24th Inf. are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Colorado and will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal.; Headquarters, Colonel, staff, band; Co. H (Capt. Augur); Co. I (Capt. Hovey), from Fort Douglas, Utah; Co. E (Capt. Ruthers); Co. I (Capt. Brett), from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (D. Colo., March 27.)

1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 24th Inf., will proceed to his proper company at Fort Harrison, Mont. (D. Colo., March 28.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers, made March 29, 1899, from the artillery to the cavalry arm of the service, and their assignment to regiments are announced: 2d Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, from the 7th Art., to the 5th Cav., with rank from June 23, 1898; 2d Lieut. Rush S. Wells, from the 2d Art., to the 8th Cav., with rank from July 9, 1898; 2d Lieut. George Williams, from the 2d Art., to the 8th Cav., with rank from July 9, 1898; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Haight, from the 4th Art., to the 4th Cav., Troop C, with rank from July 9, 1898; 2d Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, from the 4th Art., to the 9th Cav., with rank from July 9, 1898; 2d Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, from the 7th Art., to the 3d Cav., with rank from July 9, 1898. Lieut. Haight will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to Manila, where he will join his troops. The other officers named will join the troops to which they may be assigned. (W. D., April 1.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey will meet at the Army Building, New York City, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of certain subsistence stores for which Capt. C. L. Fenton, A. C. S., U. S. V., is responsible. Detail: Maj. Henry B. Osgood, Sub. Capt. Marion B. Safford, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ernest B. Giese, 13th Inf. (8. O. 77, D. E., April 4.)

TRANSFER TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In A. G. O. letter dated March 20, 1899, the Secretary of War states as follows: Vacancies exist in the grade of 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, which are required by law to be filled by the transfer of Lieutenants of the line who shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a Board of Ordnance Officers, and communicates the following: The Army Regulations prescribe that, in order to be eligible for transfer, a Lieutenant must be less than thirty years of age, and must have served at least two years in the line of the Army. It is required that applicants shall be examined by two Surgeons, with reference to their physical qualifications, and that they shall pass the same examination as that required for the promotion of an officer in his own branch of the service. An examination for the purpose of testing the fitness of officers for transfer will be held in New York City by a Board of Ordnance Officers on June 12, 1899, and arrangements as hereinafter indicated will be made for the examination of officers serving at remote points.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Maj. James T. Dean, C. O., U. S. V.; Maj. Damaso T. Laine, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. James A. Campbell, A. A. O. M., U. S. V., is appointed to meet at Onenado, March 27, 1899, to report upon the quality and condition of a quantity of refrigerated beef received from the transport Kilpatrick, and delivered in this city by Swift & Company, and for which Maj. A. L. Smith, Comr. of Sub. U. S. A., Depot Commissary, Havana, is accountable. (D. Cuba, March 24.)

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry is instituted by the Acting Secretary of War to meet at St. Paul, Minn., April 10, 1899, to examine into the conduct of Capt. Harry A. Leonhauser, 23th U. S. Inf. (formerly Colonel of the 15th Minnesota Vol. Inf.), on the occasion of and in connection with a mutiny which occurred in the camp of said regiment at Augusta, Ga., on Feb. 4 and 5, 1899. The court will determine all the facts in the case, and report its opinion as to whether, and to what extent, if at all, the rebuke administered to and the

strictures passed upon certain officers of said 15th Minnesota Volunteers in G. O. 22, and issued on March 16 from the Headquarters of the 2d Army Corps, can be justly held to apply to or to be merited by said Capt. Leonhauser, as Colonel of said regiment of Volunteers. Detail for the court: Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, U. S. V. Colonel, 2d U. S. Art.; Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., U. S. A.; Maj. Theodore J. Wint, 10th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., U. S. A., Recorder. (W. D., March 31.)

LIGHT BATTERY MOVEMENTS.

Light Battery F, 4th Art., and F, 5th Art., will stand relieved from duty in Dept. of East and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, P. I., not later than April 3, 1899. The attention of all concerned is invited to "Regulations for the Transport Service," approved by the Secretary of War, Nov. 16, 1898. (8. O. 74, D. E., March 31.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., April 3, 1899. Detail: Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Chlef Q. M., U. S. V.; Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Pay Dept.; Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Med. Dept.; Capt. William Gerlach, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav., A. D. C., Judge Adv. (D. D., March 28.)

A Military Commission is appointed to meet at Ponce, P. R., March 27. Detail: Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry A. Eames, 19th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. R., March 24.)

A Military Commission is appointed to meet at Mayaguez, P. R., on Monday, March 27, 1899. Detail: Maj. Charles L. Cooper, 5th Cav.; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav.; Capt. Edwin W. Hurlbut, C. S., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. R., March 20.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 6. Detail: Maj. Charles A. Cooldige, 7th Inf.; Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art.; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Grayson H. Heide, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Oscar J. Straub, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (D. L., April 3.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at the Post near Guanajuato, Cuba, March 23. Detail: Maj. William E. Dougherty, 1st Inf.; Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, C. S., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry E. Whitney, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Courtland Nixon, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. R., March 20.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A Board of officers is appointed to meet at San Juan for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Burke, 11th Inf.; Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th Cav.; Maj. Louis Brechenmier, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.; Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., Recorder. (D. P. R., March 24.)

The following named officers will report to Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, 25th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George O. Cross, 4th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Kocher, 9th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, Adj't., 25th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Albricht, 25th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William T. Wilder, 25th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, 9th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry Le T. Cavanaugh, 9th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 1st U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Herman A. Slevert, 9th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Berkeley Enochs, 25th U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 31.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the Board: Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., U. S. A.; Maj. Curtis E. Munro, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Francis Moore, 5th U. S. Cav.; Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Charles H. Noble, 25th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Kinison, 25th U. S. Inf., Recorder. (W. D., March 31.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Otwell, 7th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 30.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board to meet in San Juan, P. R., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th U. S. Inf.; Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Odon Girots, 11th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, 19th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Maginnis, 11th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. William W. Piscus, 19th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James H. Bradford, Jr., 19th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Amos, 11th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 19th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, 7th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, 7th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. James F. Brady, 7th U. S. Art. (D. P. R., March 24.)

The following officers will appear before an Examining Board convened at Havana, to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th U. S. Inf. (Major and Q. M., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. William Weigel, 11th U. S. Inf. (Captain and Asst. Q. M., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th U. S. Inf., Alde-de-Camp; 1st Lieut. James T. Dean, 14th U. S. Inf. (Major and Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. James Baylies, 10th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, 7th U. S. Cav. (D. Cuba, March 21.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capt. Frank B. McCoy, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William O. Johnson, 2d Inf., will assemble at Camp Rowell, Savannah, Ga., to report upon the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Joseph Stahl, 2d Inf., for appointment as Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. A. (D. G. April 4.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, 1st Inf.; Maj. William F. De Neldman, B. S., U. S. V.; Capt. Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 7th Cav.; A. A. Surg. F. W. Jackson, U. S. A., will assemble at the Post near Pinar del Rio, Cuba, March 20, 1899, for the examination of enlisted men of the Regular Army as may desire to compete in the examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. (D. P. R., March 16.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, 1st Inf.; Maj. William F. De Neldman, B. S., U. S. V.; Capt. Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 7th Cav.; A. A. Surg. F. W. Jackson, U. S. A., will assemble at the Post near Pinar del Rio, Cuba, March 21, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. The following officers now at the stations indicated will report before the above named Board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Jordan, 1st Inf.; Guanajay; 2d Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st Inf.; Guanajay; 2d Lieut. W. B. Folwell, 1st Inf.; Pinar del Rio; 2d Lieut. Edward E. Downes, 1st Inf., Pinar del Rio; 2d Lieut. Harry E. Whitney, 1st Inf., Guanajay; 2d Lieut. Courtland Nixon, 1st Inf., Guanajay. (D. P. R., March 20.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. William F. De Neldman, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; A. A. Surg. F. W. Jackson, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. F. W. Jackson, U. S. A.; will assemble at the Post near Pinar del Rio, Cuba, March 21, for the examination of Pts. William A. Austin and Charles M. Rose, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., to determine their fitness for promotion. (D. P. R., March 20.)

1st Sergt. F. W. Fonda, Troop C, 7th Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, President of the Examining Board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A. (D. P. R., March 20.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Capt. John W. Heard (promoted from 1st Lieut. and Q. M., 3d U. S. Cav.), to the 3d U. S. Cav., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum (promoted from 1st Lieut. 8th U. S. Cav.), to the 8th U. S. Cav., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Eugene F. Ladd (promoted from 1st Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav.), to the 9th U. S. Cav., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. William W. Forsyth (promoted from 1st Lieut. and Q. M., 6th U. S. Cav.), to the 6th U. S. Cav., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. William F. Flynn (promoted from 1st Lieut., 8th U. S. Cav.), to the 8th U. S. Cav., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Francis G. Irwin, Jr. (promoted from 1st Lieut. and Adj't., 2d U. S. Cav.), to the 2d U. S. Cav., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Edmund M. Leahy (promoted from 2d Lieut., 20th U. S. Cav.), to the 20th U. S. Cav., to date from March 2, 1899, vice Heard, 3d U. S. Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Julius T. Conrad (promoted from 2d Lieut., 2d U. S. Cav.), to the 2d U. S. Cav., Troop M, to date from March 2, 1899, vice Slocum, 8th U. S. Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Howard R. Hickok (promoted from 2d Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav.), to the 9th U. S. Cav., Troop K, to date from March 2, 1899, vice Ladd, promoted.

1st Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold (promoted from 2d Lieut., 1st U. S. Cav.), to the 1st U. S. Cav., to date from March 2, 1899, vice Forsyth, 6th U. S. Cav., promoted.

Maj. William Ennis (promoted from Capt., 4th U. S. Art., to the 6th U. S. Art., to date from March 18, 1899, vice Grugan, retired).

Maj. David B. Wilson (promoted from Capt., 25th U. S. Inf., to the 25th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy).

Maj. Walter T. Dugan (promoted from Capt., 10th U. S. Inf., to the 10th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy).

Maj. Leon A. Matile (promoted from Capt., 14th U. S. Inf., to the 14th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899, to fill an original vacancy).

Commanding officers of cavalry regiments will assign to troops the officers whose troops are not designated in this order. (W. D., March 30.)

1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th U. S. Art., will report before the Examining Board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (W. D., March 30.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Chaplain Frank M. Wells, 1st Tennessee, en route to his regiment in the Philippine Islands, is assigned passage on the transport Zealandia, sailing for Manila March 28. (D. Cal., March 28.)

The extension of sick leave granted Lieut. Col. John H. Friedrich, 13th Minnesota Vol. Inf., is further extended one month on account of sickness. (W. D., April 1.)

Leave one month, is granted Col. Duncan N. Hood, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. (D. S., March

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STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters B and D, Willets Point, N. Y.; A, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.; C, Camp Meade, Pa. Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, I, K, L, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Mantanzas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and C, E, F, G, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, D and M, Augusta, Ga.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; H, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manilla; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, D, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, H, Arecibo, B, Utado; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Alburquerque; I, Ponce; K, Manati; L, Las Marias; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, D and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and I, Fort DuChesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F and K, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, G, H and I, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops C, D and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troop E, Fort Mcintosh, Tex.; Troop F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; Troop I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Troop K, Fort Brown, Tex.; Troop B, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqr., C. M. Sullivans Island, S. C.; A and N, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E*, en route to Manila; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K*, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba, except N and O, organizing at Fort McHenry, Md.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Circle City, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; C and F*, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, N and O, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters, G, Washington Bks., D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E, H, N and O, Fort Monroe, Va.; F*, en route to Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K, Sheridan's Point, Va.; L, Battery Point, Del., and M, Fort Constitution, N. H.

5th Art.—Headquarters, A, H, I, N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Washington Barracks, D. C.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; F, en route to Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqr., B and O, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D*, and G*, Manila, P. I.; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, H, Fort Monroe, Va.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, J, Fort Hancock, N. J.; Batteries, A, I, K and N, are ordered to Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, B, I, L, N, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C, Santurce, P. R.; M*, Ponce, P. R.; D, Portland Head, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F, Grovers Cliff, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; A and H, Fort Adams, R. I.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; O, Washington Barracks, D. C.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, D, F, H, I, K, L, M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, C, E, G, Augusto, Ga.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at Santiago, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Under orders for Manila, via San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Pittsburg Barracks, N. Y.; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; L, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Co-

lumbus Barracks, Ohio; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—En route to Manila, having left San Francisco, Calif., March 26 and 28.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at Matanzas, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, G, K, L, M, San Juan, Porto Rico; B, D, F, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; I, Viques, P. R.

12th Inf.—Due at Manila daily.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, G and H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D, F and I, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y. Under orders for Manila, via San Francisco.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, L, K, L and M, Manilla; P. I.; B, Dyea, Alaska; H, Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and B, E, H, L, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, C, D and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; F, G, I and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Ordered to be put in readiness to proceed to Manila.

17th Inf.—Companies B, F, I and M, arrived at Manila March 10. Cos. D, H, K and L arrived on the Sherman at Manila, March 22; Cos. A, C, E and G sailed from New York on the Sheridan, Feb. 19, and is expected to arrive early in April.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, E, G, I, K, M, Ponce, Porto Rico; A, D, L, Yauco, P. R.; F, Adjuntas, P. R.; H, Coamo, P. R.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Porto Rico.

20th Inf.—En route to Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pittsburg Barracks, N. Y. Ordered to Manila on the transport Hancock, and expect to sail from San Francisco about April 18.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manilla, Philippine Islands.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, H, L, E and I, ordered March 27 to San Francisco, Cal.; A and G, Fort Douglas, Utah; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and E, Fort D, A, Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.; M, Fort Spokane, Wash.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, E, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; C and H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; A, San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, Fort Winnebago, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.

TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BURFORD (formerly Mississippi). At New York.

BURNSIDE (formerly Rita). At Havana.

CENTENNIAL. En route San Francisco to Manila.

CITY OF PUEBLA. Sailed March 24, San Francisco to Manila.

COMAL. At Havana, Cuba.

CLEVELAND. Sailed March 20, San Francisco to Manila.

CROOK (formerly Roumanian). At New York.

DIXIE. Sailed March 29, Casilda to Savannah.

GRANT (formerly Mohawk). Sailed March 24, Manila to San Francisco.

HANCOCK (formerly Arizona). En route Manila to San Francisco.

HOOKER (formerly Panama). At New York.

INDIANA. In port at Negros, P. I.

INGALLS (formerly Clearwater). Sailed March 29, Havana to Cienfuegos.

KILPATRICK (formerly Michigan). En route from Galveston, Texas, to Matanzas, Cuba.

LOGAN (formerly Manitoba). At Havana, Cuba.

MCCLELLAN (formerly Port Victor). At New York.

MCPHERSON (formerly Obdam). Sailed March 29, Ponce to Santiago.

MEADE (formerly Berlin). En route from New York to Boston.

MORGAN CITY. En route Manila to San Francisco.

NEWPORT. En route Manila to San Francisco.

OHIO. En route Manila to San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA. At Cebu, P. I.

PORTLAND. En route Manila to San Francisco.

ROANOKE. En route San Francisco to Manila.

SEDGWICK (formerly Chester). At Savannah, Ga.

SENATOR. Sailed March 20, Manila to San Francisco.

SUPERIDAN (formerly Massachusetts). Sailed Feb. 19, New York to Manila.

SHERMAN (formerly Mobile). At Manila, March 22.

ST. PAUL. At Hollo, P. I.

TACOMA. At Manila.

TERRY (formerly Hartford). At Havana.

THOMAS (formerly Minnewaska). Sailed March 27, Matanzas to Savannah.

VALENCIA. En route San Francisco to Manila.

WARREN (formerly Scandia). Sailed March 11, Manila to San Francisco.

ZEALANDIA. Sailed March 28, San Francisco to Manila.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

MISSOURI. At Havana.

RELIEF (formerly Bay State). En route New York to Manila.

ANOTHER OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Old New Yorkers look with pride upon those establishments that were conspicuous half a century ago, and that have held to their locations through the eventful years that have passed. There are but few left. The tide of trade has carried many to other parts, but the growth of business, the need of more room and larger facilities have done much to obliterate landmarks. When Grand street was the great business center of this city, fifty years ago, the military goods house of John A. Baker, with its window display of rich-colored equipments, was one of the attractions of the street. In 1847 Mr. Baker established his business in Walker street. A few years later he took J. H. McKenney in partnership, and moved to 141 Grand street, under the firm name of Baker & McKenney. Upon Mr. Baker's retirement the house was reorganized. Mr. Ridabock was admitted, and the firm took the name of J. H. McKenney & Co. Mr. Ridabock was the business manager. His knowledge of military affairs, coupled with his business tact, soon brought the firm into great prominence. Upon the death of Mr. McKenney, Ridabock & Co. became the natural successors. No firm in New York is more highly regarded or better known, nor has any firm done more to make New York the headquarters for its special line. Excellence of work, originality, scrupulous regard for every detail have made the house one of the most prominent in the States. Ridabock & Co. have received the largest contracts from the War Department and the various National Guards of the States. They were the pioneers in inaugurating regulation equipments in military schools, and to their attractive designs the marvelous expansion in military schools may largely be attributed. The growth of business has for some time exceeded its facilities, and for this reason Ridabock & Co. were forced to move from the old cherished stand to their new commodious building, 112 Fourth avenue, near 12th street, which will be their headquarters after April 15.

The advertisement of the old firm of Baker & McKenney will be found in the first volume of the Army and Navy Journal (1863-4), and they have been continuous advertisers during the past thirty-six years. They could not have secured and retained the favor of the services if they had not proven their merit by good work and the faithful fulfilment of all obligations.

A KANSAS GIRL IN THE TRENCHES.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

Here is an extract from a letter written by W. S. Cooper, an Ottawa boy with the 20th Kansas, which testifies not only to the bravery of a Kansas girl, but also distinctly to a romance: "Our lady nurse was with us in the trenches that night. She sat right next to me, and every time I took a shot she had another cartridge ready for me. They shot closer than they ever did before and the bullets were just nipping over our heads."

Lieut. John C. Colwell, Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at London, was at the Navy Department this week on a flying visit. While here he notified the authorities that arrangements had been completed for bringing to this country the torpedo boat Somers, purchased just prior to the outbreak of the war. She will be transported on the deck of some large tramp steamer.

The Magnolia Metal Co., New York, announce that their Chicago offices are now in the Fisher Building, No. 281 Dearborn street.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

A Good

12 Piece Toilet Set

For \$3.45 Complete.

The sets above mentioned are full size; there are several colors and different decorations to select from. Ordinarily these sets would sell complete at \$5. These are especially suitable for cottage furnishing.

Nos. 50, 52, 54, West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.



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Regulation and
Presentation

ARMY and NAVY
SWORDS....

STANDARD MILITARY BOOKS.

New Books—Now Ready.

CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE, by Col. Jas. W. Powell.
TACTICAL ORGANIZATION AND USES OF MACHINE GUNS
IN THE FIELD, by Lieut. John H. Parker.

REGIMENTAL RECRUITING, by 1st Lieut. H. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., U. S. A.

WAGNER'S Organization and Tactics. Security and Information. Catechism of Outpost Duty.

BEACH'S Manual of Military Field Engineering.

Military Map Reading.

ROOT'S Military Topography and Sketching.

DICKMAN'S Translation. The Conduct of War

Friedl Hol er.

SWIFT'S War Game Simplified.

BACHELOR'S Infantry Fire: Its Use in Battle.

CARTER'S Horses, Saddles and Bridles.

GIDDING'S Field Message Book. Manual for Cyclists.

PARKER'S The Gatlings at Santiago.

HILL'S English-Spanish Manual.

SPURGIN'S Infantry Drill Regulations. (Extended Order.)

ROWELL'S Military Courtesy and Guard Duty.

Write for our Circular.

Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Newest Sensation for Luncheons.
Minced Chicken highly seasoned with Mexican spices and wrapped in corn husks. Unique, delightful. At Grocers, half pound can mailed for 10¢ in stamps.

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ARMOUR CANNING COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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"Ross's Royal" BELFAST
GINGER ALE
IN THE TROPICS.

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The smallest Watch in America, called "The Four Hundred," for Ladies' wear. Htg. or O. F. styles, with second hand. This Watch is made only by this company.

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WILLIAMS' SOAPS SOLD EVERYWHERE, BUT SENT BY MAIL IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT SUPPLY YOU.

Williams' Shaving Stick 25 cents.

Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap 10 cents.

Luxury Shaving Tablet 25 cents.

Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers') 40 cents.

Six Round Cakes, 2 lb. Exquisite also for toilet. Trilacake for 2c. stamp.

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

LONDON: 54 GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C. SYDNEY: 161 CLARENCE ST.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AS COOKS.

Taking a lesson from the experience of some of our National Guard Volunteers in the field, the 7th New York proposes to have its members understand thoroughly the art of cooking, the division commander, Maj. Gen. Roe, who is a graduate of the Military Academy, having wisely determined that his troops shall learn how to care for themselves in camp instead of depending on a caterer. The finely equipped kitchen on the top floor of the Seventh Regiment armory has been thrown open to the companies, and each in turn selects a detail of ten men to prepare a meal for the balance of the company. Regimental Commissary James W. Myers being present on every occasion to supervise. The kitchen, a most elaborate affair, is divided into two rooms, each with a tiled floor. There is a range 25 feet in length, and ovens in which 800 pounds of beef can be roasted, soup kettles holding 100 gallons each, and a kettle for cooking by live steam or hot water. There are also tables and chopping blocks, bread cutters, a refrigerator holding four tons of ice, and other requisites. One thousand six hundred people can be provided with food from this kitchen. Of course the regiment realizes it will not have the use of this kitchen in the field, but the commissary details can at the armory learn all the rudiments of cooking, the preparation of food and the quantity required, and after the men have been schooled in the rudiments, they will be given opportunity to test their ability with ordinary grate bars, as used in the Army and field ovens, in preliminary march outs near the city of an evening between now and camp time, using the Army ration. The cooks of Co. A, commanded by Capt. John A. Townsend, recently turned out a perfect meal, to which a representative of the Journal was invited. The entire company were under orders to be on hand for supper at seven o'clock in the evening. The work of the men is so arranged that each man gets all-round instruction. There was no confusion, each man attended quietly to his work, and in a strictly businesslike way, and promptly on time an excellent meal was prepared and served. Among those who were present to dine with Co. A and risk their stomachs to the ability or non-ability of the cooks were: Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp, Maj. A. W. Conover, Adj't. Geo. J. Weaver, Commy. J. W. Myers, of the 7th; Maj. J. B. Holland, of Gen. Roe's staff; Lieut. L. J. F. Rooney, of the 69th; Capt. Townsend and Lieut. Schasty, of Co. A. So emboldened have the men of Co. A become by their success that they will shortly invite the ladies to be present, and prepare a meal for them. Other companies in the regiment show an equal aptitude in preparing meals, and all have entered into the new instructions with the most commendable spirit. Other commands can well follow the innovation established by the 7th.

In Max O'Rell's book on "John Bull and His Colonies" there is an amusing sketch of the way in which the Frenchman proceeds to form a colony. First he builds the inevitable barrack, then the prison, and finally the Bureau of Statistics. Having accomplished this much, he sits down to wait for his colonists. At length they appear—English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Danes, Norwegians, Italians—in fact, every race in Europe except French.

Messrs. Black, Starr & Frost, No. 438 Fifth avenue, announce that they have models of the West Point class rings for many years, and can supply duplicates on short notice. The oldest living graduate cannot recall the time when the house of Ball, Black & Co., to whom Black, Starr & Frost succeeded, was not in existence, and many will recall the time when they were at 565 and 567 Broadway. They have made two moves since then to keep in touch with the uptown progress of fashionable New York, and have now the best located jewelry house in New York in building built by them for their special business. We are glad to learn that they are having a very large increase of business in their new location. It is a pleasure to find business houses that have approved themselves by a long course of honorable dealing, receiving the recognition they deserve.

RECENT DEATHS.

At the funeral of the late Lieut. William George Elliot, U. S. A., many of the flowers sent were without cards. It is a source of much regret to Col. and Mrs. Elliot that they should not know the names of these friends of their only son. Every instance of respect and affection for Lieut. Elliot is cherished by his devoted parents, and they would have liked to thank each of those who loved him in life and so remembered him in death.

The funeral services over the remains of Lieut. Col. James M. Hamilton, 9th U. S. Cav., who was killed at San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898, took place with impressive ceremonies, April 2, at Geneva, N. Y. The services were held in the 34th Separate Company's armory. The casket was draped in the Stars and Stripes and at the ends were the colors of the 33d New York Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment Col. Hamilton enlisted as a private in 1861. The 34th Separate Company acted as escort and fired three rounds over the remains, after which "taps" were sounded. The interment was in a private burying ground four miles west of Geneva. Although Canadian born, of English parents, Col. Hamilton always called himself a Geneva boy. Mrs. Hamilton, the Misses Hamilton, widow and two daughters of the deceased officer, reside in Omaha.

Rear Admiral Charles C. Carpenter, U. S. N., retired, committed suicide by shooting himself at the Adams Nervine Sanitarium at Jamaica Plains, Mass., on April 1. Admiral Carpenter was seized with a severe illness in 1884, as a result of which he was subject to frequent attacks of nervous prostration. It was while suffering from one of these attacks that he was removed to the Jamaica Plains Sanitarium. During the Spanish war the Admiral was recalled to active service and was placed in charge of the Portsmouth Yard. The deceased officer had a distinguished career, dating from 1850, until he was retired in 1896, and had during that period plenty of sea service. Just previous to the Civil War Admiral Carpenter was attached as a Midshipman on the U. S. S. Dolphin and as Lieutenant on the U. S. S. Mohawk, each of which vessels brought into port slave ships having a large number of slaves on board. During the Civil War he took part in the attack on the defences of Charleston, S. C., was on duty at the Naval Academy from 1863 to 1865, and served subsequently on the Hartford, in command of the U. S. S. Wyoming, Nantucket, Huron, and the Wabash and also served three terms of duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the last in command of the yard. His last active service was in command of the Asiatic Squadron during the China-Japan war. Besides a widow Adm'l. Carpenter leaves four sons: Harry, in Chicago; Carroll, employed at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia; Dudley N., Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., now on the Olympia at Manila, and Reginald, of Portsmouth, N. H., and three daughters: Mrs. Shipley, wife of Lieut. John Shipley, U. S. N.; Mrs. Fred Sise, and Miss Josephine, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. W. J. Romaine, for many years a clerk in the Treasury Department, who died April 4, had somewhat of an eventful life. When 15 he joined the Regular Army, and saw service during the Mormon trouble in Utah. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and was a member of Lieut. Cushing's battery at the fight at "Bloody Angle" Gettysburg. After the war he served for a time on the New Ironsides as a member of the Marine Corps. He was present at Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14, 1865, when Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.

Professor George L. Andrews, U. S. Army, retired, who died April 4 at his home in Brookline, Mass., had been troubled for some time with his heart, and his advanced age hastened the end. The deceased was graduated from West Point in 1841 the head of his class, and was promoted to the Engineers. He resigned in 1855 to engage in engineering pursuits, but when the Civil War broke out he went to the front as Lieutenant Colonel 2d Massachusetts Volunteers; was promoted Colonel in 1862, and appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers Nov. 10, 1862. He served with distinction in many engagements, and was brevetted Major General March 26, 1865. He was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, and returned to civil pursuits, but in 1871 was Professor

of French at the U. S. Military Academy. In 1882 he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages, and was retired Aug. 21, 1892, with the pay of Colonel. During his many years of service at West Point he stamped his individuality upon the Academy, and was in many respects a remarkable man, as he certainly was a scholar of the highest order.

Col. George E. Glenn, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. Army, who died March 31 in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Maryland, of pernicious anaemia, had been ailing since his return a few months ago from arduous duty in Cuba. The deceased officer served with credit during the Civil War, and was appointed to the regular establishment Jan. 17, 1867, being promoted Lieutenant Colonel in 1883, and Colonel in 1895. When the war with Spain broke out Col. Glenn was on duty at Governors Island as Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, but was sent in April, 1898, to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf. There his duties, owing to the number of troops then in that Department, were especially arduous, and the constant strain told heavily on his constitution. He leaves a widow. The remains were taken to Cincinnati for interment.

The funeral took place from St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., April 5. The Navy was represented by a detachment of marines under command of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Meade, a crew of sailors from the Piscataqua, Rear Adm'l. George C. Remey, Commandant at the Navy Yard, and staff, and officers from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Mrs. Frances Ann Sacket, widow of Gen. D. B. Sacket, U. S. A., died of heart failure Wednesday, at the Arlington Hotel in Washington. For several years past the deceased had been living at her country home, Cape Vincent, N. Y. Arrangements have not been completed for her funeral.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

The attention of the authorities has been directed to the apparently successful trials made in France with the Gustav Zade, and it is probable that the matter of submarine boats will soon appear before the Board on Naval Construction, the annual appropriation bill permitting the construction of two submarine boats of the Holland design. The reports of a number of experts on the operation of the Holland have been received by the Department, some of which are quite favorable, but it is still contended that further advancement should be made before steps are taken to authorize an additional number of these boats.

In recent experiments with the new French submarine boat Morse some interesting and novel facts have been brought to light in connection with this type of craft. It is found that a vessel completely submerged, as is the case with the several vessels constructed for the French Navy, and supported by the water, as in the case of an ordinary craft, acts pretty much as a balloon suspended in the air. Her center of gravity is below the center of buoyancy, and is practically hung up to it. A long, cigar-shaped vessel, like the Morse, is very much like a see-saw suspended by its center. Its center of gravity was found of unexpected ease of displacement owing to the large relative weight of crew, fuel, torpedoes and other material likely to be moved, and as a result but little was necessary to make her capsize through 90 degrees in the plane of her longitudinal section. The firing of a torpedo, the loss of fuel consumed, movement of the crew, or even partially filled water tanks, would be quite sufficient to send her down by the stern or by the head, a movement which would necessarily be accelerated by the action of the propeller if it was in operation. It was found almost impossible to steer this vessel with any degree of accuracy between perpendicularly. The controlling engineer never knows for a moment when the bow of his craft is going to stick in the mud or when to expect a sudden emergence into the air. Taken altogether the future of the submerged torpedo boat is not a particularly bright one.

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Silks.

15,000 yards, 24 inch, Printed Foulard Silks:—white designs on colored grounds—Castor, Beige, Violet, Old Rose, Delft, Gray, Heliotrope, Red, Brown, and Blue, 90 cts., \$1.00, \$1.25.

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5,000 yards, 22-inch Colored, Gross-Grain Silk—bright finish—twenty-colors, \$1.50 per yard; Value \$2.00.

IN THE BASEMENT. 3,000 Waist patterns of Novelty Silks—about 4 yards each, per pattern, \$1.90, \$2.40, \$2.60.

Less than cost to manufacture.

1,000 Skirt Lengths of Black Silk, 75 cents per yard; Formerly \$1.00.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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For looseness of bowels Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS is a positive specific.

BORN.

NEWCOMER.—On March 29, 1899, at Memphis, Tenn., to the wife of Capt. H. C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, a son.

MARRIED.

BOGART—RICKETTS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 5, 1899, Mr. Robert Bogart to Miss Laura Ricketts, niece of the late Gen. James Brewerton Ricketts, U. S. A.

BRECKINRIDGE—MATTINGLY.—At Washington, D. C., April 3, 1899, Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th U. S. Inf., son of Gen. J. E. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, to Miss Genevieve Mattingly, daughter of Mr. William Mattingly.

HATTON—COTTMAN.—At Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1899, P. A. Paymr. Richard Hatton, U. S. N., to Miss Elizabeth Stewart Cottman.

JARVIS—HENNESSY.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, Thursday, March 30, 1899, Dr. Nathan Jarvis, to Miss Mary E. Hennessy.

TWINING—BAKER.—At St. Stephens, San Francisco, April 5, 1899, Lieut. N. C. Twining, U. S. N., to Miss Caroline S. Baker.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Brookline, Mass., April 4, 1899, Professor George Leonard Andrews, U. S. A., retired.

CARPENTER.—At Jamaica Plains, Mass., April 1, 1899, Rear Adm. Charles C. Carpenter, U. S. N., retired.

GLENN.—In Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., March 31, 1899, Col. George Evan Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., U. S. A.

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Savon Dentifrice D'Arnica.
Arnica Zahna Seife.

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The Standard for 30 years.

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GREGG.—Killed in battle near Manila, P. I., March 31, 1899, 1st Lieut. John C. Gregg, 4th U. S. Inf.

HARRISON.—On Tuesday, March 21, 1899, at San Francisco, Randolph Harrison, beloved father of Mrs. John J. Knapp and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle.

HARDEMAN.—At Gray's Summit, Mo., March 16, 1899, of pneumonia, Miss Leona Hardeman, sister of Col. Letcher Hardeman, 2d Mo. Vol. Inf. (1st Lieut., 10th U. S. Cav.).

SACKET.—On April 5, 1899, at Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Frances Ann Sacket, widow of Gen. D. B. Sacket, aged 65 years, 3 months and 3 days.

SLOBIE.—At Honolulu, H. I., March 18, 1899, Mrs. Charles A. Slobie, formerly of Erie, Pa., niece of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, U. S. N.

VINAL.—At the Episcopal Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1899, Irene Green, wife of Capt. W. H. Vinal, U. S. A. Interment at Culpeper, Va.

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a steamship, in perfect trim from stem to stern, with furnace fires burning, steam up, but without a soul on board, was found adrift off the coast of Newfoundland—found by a United States ship, too, oddly enough. The crewless ship was the Scipio. She flew no flag, and there was not so much as a scrap of paper to be found aboard her to indicate where she sailed from, where she was sailing to, or who owned her. Here, then, was a mystery of the deep. The Scipio carried a cargo of coal, but never did such strange things come out of a cargo of coal as came from the depths of the anthracite piled in the hold. There were guns, fine, modern affairs of English make, Maxim's, Hotchkiss cannon, field pieces, and other ordnance, together with ammunition. Just how the Scipio came to be found adrift with such an opportune cargo by a United States ship has never been told—officially. The Scipio has been at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since she was picked up adrift on the high seas.—New York Times.

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FILIPINO SHARPSHOOTERS PLAY POSSUM.

In a letter written home Feb. 12, eight days after the regiment's first fight, Lieut. H. W. Shideler, of the 20th Kansas, now in the Philippines, wrote: "The regiment has buried over 200 rebels. In all the fighting she has lost four killed and twenty-five wounded. The entire Army has lost 302 killed and 200 wounded. The rebels have lost at least 2,000. In our second fight some of our best sharpshooters were kept in the rear of the firing line to watch for rebel sharpshooters in trees. Some of the rebels hide in the trees and some play possum until after we have passed them and fire at us from the rear. We have learned these tricks. It has been the custom to attack the Spaniards in the night and the Spaniards have only resisted their attacks. It seemed to surprise them when we came from behind our entrenchments and attacked them during the day. We have several hundred prisoners. We don't want any more."

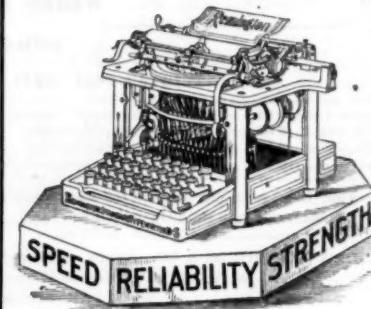
In connection with the sending of the remains of officers and enlisted men who may die in Cuba directly to the United States, as well as those who have already been buried for some time, the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, is of the opinion that it will not be advisable or safe to remove the remains of soldiers who died in Cuba during the spring and summer months before the following winter. One officer in each Department in the Division of Cuba will be detailed to superintend the disinterment of remains, and see that the boxes are carefully marked, etc., instead of one officer for the whole island, as at first authorized.

Osceola Cook, who died in Providence, R. I., March 14, was the son of the Seminole Chief Osceola by a negro woman, but he was ashamed of his parentage, and claimed to be a Mexican. He led an adventurous life. At the time of his death he weighed 449 pounds, and, despite this great burden of flesh, he was one of the strongest men in the city. Many stories are told of his great strength. Despite Cook's great weight his height was only 5 feet 10 inches, but his hat size was 7½, his collars were 21 inches, 58 was his size in shirts, and his waistband measured 62 inches. He spent much time trying to keep down his weight.

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The summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of February, 1899, as shown by the records of the War Department, is as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 4,541; enlistments for special recruiting service, 278; total, 4,819. Enlistments in cities, 3,540; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 1,279; total, 4,819. The number of men rejected were as follows: At city stations general recruiting service, 9,783; at military posts, 498; and for special recruiting service there were 819 rejections.

MOST people will no doubt recall the striking pastels of single military figures, published in connection with the Scribner Magazine war articles. The figure of the artilleryman here reproduced in small size was the first of these, and it was followed by the figures of the Naval Officer and the Rough Rider (Col. Roosevelt). It was probably because they were so different from the great mass of "War Pictures" that they proved so successful. They have distinction. They are not paintings. They are pastels, i. e., made with colored crayons, by H. C. Christy, and they are printed by a special process of lithography. These figures were exceedingly popular and soon ran out of print.

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NAPOLEON AND WELLINGTON AS SMOKERS.

Comdr. J. Giles Eaton, U. S. N., makes a capital story in "St. Nicholas" for April out of the adventures of the fox-terrier Prince, the mascot of the U. S. S. Resolute, which he commanded during the Spanish war. Incidentally we have much interesting description of the adventures of the Resolute itself. At the battle of Santigo, it appears, the Resolute was carrying some twenty tons of gunpowder for use in countermanning the entrance to Santiago harbor, and as all this high explosive was above the water line, a single shell exploded in it would mean the immediate and total destruction of the ship and crew. Poulton Bigelow's "Lost in Russia" is the story of Tom Rodman, son of an American Army officer, who came near being made the victim of a plot to convict him as a Nihilist. In his "Bright Sides of History," E. H. House tells us that Napoleon and Wellington were alike in one thing, "neither of them could bear to smoke tobacco. Both tried it once in their lives, and that was more than enough." Wellington's experiment was at a hotel in Portsmouth, just after his

return from the Spanish campaign. He was induced by a party of hardened smokers to try a pipe, but it gave him a horrible sickness before the first bowl was finished, and he never made a second attempt. Napoleon's ordeal was still more quickly over. His curiosity was excited by a superb Asiatic pipe, which an Ambassador from Persia had brought him, and, with the blind confidence of ignorance, he announced his determination to test its quality. Having been sufficiently instructed, as he thought, he set himself bravely at work. One puff settled the business. He drew the smoke into his mouth, but did not know how to let it out again; and a part went down his throat, while the rest escaped through his nose. As soon as he could stop coughing he began to scold furiously, and ordered the servant to carry the "abomination" out of his sight. This was his only experience with tobacco in that form, though he took snuff profusely in his later years."

was seen struggling in the water on the seaward side of the New York. In response to his calls for help, one of the crew seized the chaplain's reading desk, which was stowed on the main deck in the passage between the two cabins, and which had a cross showing on it. As he did so, he cried out grimly, "Cling to the cross and you'll be saved!" The Spaniard followed instructions, and was saved.

Having read to her pupils a description of the sinking of the Merrimac, the teacher some days later asked her pupils what the word "catamaran" then used meant. These are some of the answers:

A catamaran is a mounting lion.

The catamaran is a savage officer in the Fillipine Islands.

A catamaran carries clubs in a golf game.

A catamaran is the place in Chicago where the cat show was held.

The catamaran was a convention hall prize.

The catamaran is the proper name for a catboat and war ram together, like the Catadin.

Hobson obtained a catamaran from the Spanish officers, which was all he had to eat.—Kansas City Star.

Rear Adm'l. Sampson contributes to the "Century" for April an illustrated article descriptive of "The Atlantic Fleet in the Spanish war." In a footnote he tells this: "As we passed the Teresa and Oquendo, a Spanish sailor

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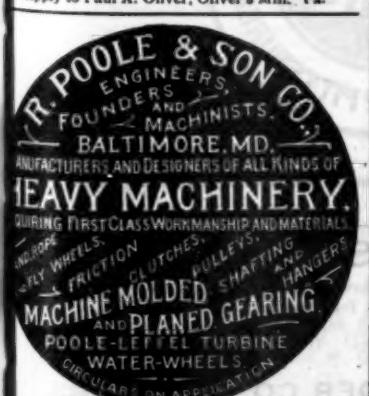
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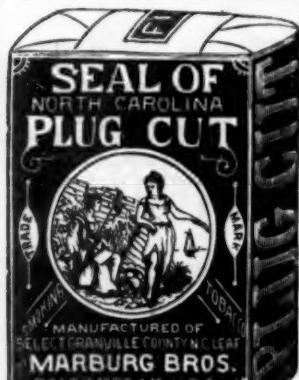
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